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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,465—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1895.

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CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
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(Non-poisonous). Specially prepared; quality unequalled.
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WALTER CARSON & SONS,
ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	30th Aug.
B.L. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	6th Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	13th „
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5152	R. G. Murray	21st Sept.
B.V.L. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th „
B.L. COROMANDEL	4499	W. L. Brown	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	12th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5152	C. Gadd	19th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th „
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th „
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5380	M. De Horne	30th „

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for this voyage.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 A. M. on day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

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Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

4th September 18th September

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th July, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Sep.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	9th Sep.
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	7th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

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To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. de Grisogono	4,409	350	21st Sept.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st August, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 29th August, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,944 tons, on the 29th August, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, on the 7th September, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR MAKULLA, ADEN, AND RED SEA PORTS.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, on the 31st August.

FOR ZANZIBAR *VIA* ADEN, LAMOO AND MOMBASSA.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 30th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th August, 1895.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

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A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

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"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

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These Brandies are MATURED and SHIPPED especially for this Company, and are the Finest in the MARKET.

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	Rs. a.
"ANTISEPTIC" Soap, recommended by the highest medical authorities for curing Eczema, Ringworm, and Skin Irritations, and for Preserving the Skin in health. Per case of 3 tablets	1 8
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Gin Coat's Plymouth	„	24 0	...
Gin Dry Unsweetened	„	27 0	...
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Henke's Aromatic Schnapps	„	22 0	...
Rum Old Jamaica	„	31 0	...

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Angostura Bitters, Genuine	per doz.	...	35 0
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Orange Bitters	„	30 0	...
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Ginger Wine	„	20 0	...
Ginger Brandy	„	28 0	...
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Absinthe	per doz.	36 0	...
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Chartreuse, Green	„	4 14	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	„	4 8	...
Cherry Brandy, Morella	„	2 4	...
Cordial Medoc	„	2 4	...
Creme de Cacao	„	4 8	...
Creme de Noyeau	„	3 8	...
Curacao, Finest Orange	„	2 8	...
Curacao, White	„	2 8	...
Eau de Vie Dantzick	„	3 0	...
Eau de Vie Noyaux	„	3 0	...
Kummel	„	4 4	...
Maraschino de Zara	„	2 12	...
Noyeau, assorted	„	2 4	...

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		Quarts.	Pints.
Beer, Bass's, by Stone, Light Gravity	per doz.	7 12	5 8
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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Keyless, ¾ plate English Lever, Jewelled, 4 pairs Rubies, escapement on ends, expansion or compensation balance, Palladium Brequet (over coil) Hair-Spring. The jewellings are of the Finest Description, all pivots most carefully tempered. The Best Workmanship and the Experience of many years has been bestowed to bring these Watches to the utmost state of Perfection. We offer them to the Public in well-manufactured Hall-Marked Gold and Silver Cases, and guarantee them to last

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With reasonable proper care.

			Rs.	a.
In Solid 18-carat Gold		Half-Hunting Case	650	0
Do.	do.	Hunting Case	600	0
Do.	do.	Crystal-Faced	550	0
In Sterling Silver Hall-Marked Cases,		Half-hunting Case	210	0
Do.	do.	Hunting Case	200	0
Do.	do.	Crystal-Faced	185	0

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WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like the Sun's Rays?	BECAUSE you find them the world over.
WHY is a smoker of BAHADUR CIGARS like an Ancient Divinity?	BECAUSE he floats to bliss on a cloud.

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A A Do. do. but of greater viscosity.
D L R Do. do. of very heavy viscosity
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S Magnet Red for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.

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Will be given in the
TOWN HALL
ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 29TH AUG.

PROGRAMME:

1. Madrigal ....Flora gave me fairest flowers ....J. Wilbye. (Unaccompanied.)
2. Soprano Solo ...Was it for this? ....Milton Wellings. Mrs. FARLOWE.
3. Trio with Solo..La Carita............Rossino. Mrs. SQUIRE, Mrs. McLAREN, Miss HUMPHREY. Solo—Miss TUDBALL.
4. Bass Solo ....The Yeoman's Wedding ..Poniatowski. Mr. PETERKIN.
5. Oboe Solo ....Fantazia Don Pasquale ..Donizetti. Mr. HENDERSON, Bandmaster, R. I. Rifles.
6. Contralto Solo...Pack clouds away .... Miss HUMPHREY.
7. Pianoforte Solo...Polonaise in C Minor ....Chopin. Mrs. ROWNEY.
8. Motett for Soprano, Solo and Chorus, with Organ Accompaniment .... Hear my Prayer .... F. Mendelssohn Bartholdy. Solo—Miss TUDBALL.
9. Tenor Solo ....The Flight of Ages ....Bevan. Mr. NATHAN.
10. Part Song........The Potter ....A. R. Gaul. (Unaccompanied.)
11. Baritone Solo ..Cherry Ripe ....Horne. Mr. BASIL SCOTT.
12. Glee............Sleep, Darling Sleep ....G. C. Martin. (Unaccompanied.)

Honorary Accompanist: Mr. G. R. JOHNSTON.
Honorary Conductor: Mr. R. B. NIXON.

Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Reserved Seats ....Rs. 3.
Unreserved „ .... „ 2.

To Commence, punctually at 5-45 P.M.

D. MACDONALD,
Honorary Secretary.

RE GODFREY ERMEN'S PATENT "DIAMOND" GLAZED THREAD.

To,
Messrs. ERMEN and ROBY,
Patricroft, Manchester.

DEAR SIRS,—We regret that in ordering out a case of Glazed Cotton Thread wrapped on cards, bearing the word "Diamond," which is the exclusive Property or Trade Mark of your firm, we have inadvertently infringed your patent rights.

WE UNDERTAKE not to indent for import, or otherwise deal in Thread under the name of "Diamond Thread."

Dated this 20th Day of August, 1895.

Yours faithfully,
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Bombay.

BLAND & NOBLE,
Bombay, Solicitors for Messrs. Ermen and Roby.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rupees 12-8-0 per Share, free of Income-Tax, for the Half-year ending 30th June last, will be PAID on and after SATURDAY, the 31st instant, to Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 26th August, 1895, on production of Share Certificates.

Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur Districts will obtain Dividend Warrants at Hubli, on and after MONDAY, the 9th September, 1895, on production of the Share Certificates to our Representative there.

P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries & Managers.

Bombay, 26th August, 1895.

MADON, SONS & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
Up-country and Local Orders carefully executed.
PRICES MODERATE.
SHOW ROOM AND WAREHOUSE,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
SHOW ROOM AND DISPENSING DEPARTMENT
Opposite Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Carnac Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD,

AGENTS IN BOMBAY FOR
"DR. JAEGER'S"
PURE NATURAL WOOL
—HOSIERY—
LADIES & GENTS' DEPTS.
Revised Catalogue on Application.

ASQUITH & LORD,

OUTFITTERS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SEEDS!
SEEDS!!
SEEDS!!!

ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND INDIAN
FRESH AND GENUINE.
Please send for Price List.

DEY & Co.,
27, DURJIPARA STREET, CALCUTTA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF TWO PADOWS.

By Order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Jaithabhai Callianjee Khatao and Bhagwandas Jaithabhai Khatao, Insolvents, lately traded as general merchants and muccadums, under the name of Goculdas Kullianjee; Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., at Sewree Jackeria Bunder:—One Padow "Chundarban," No. 3457, of 144 Bombay candies, or 36 tons burthen, and one Padow "Suriaban," No. 3458, of 142 Bombay candies, or 35 and a-half tons burthen, in the state now lying at Sewree Jackeria Bunder.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, August 27, 1895.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, as follows:—

A consignment just landed, viz.—
2 cases 24 hams.
1 „ 100 boxes anchovies.
1 „ 100 kegs anchovies.
1 „ 100 tins gooseliver pie.

On account of the concerned—
1 case 17 doz imitation diamond earrings.

On account of the defaulting indentor, Essofally Abdool Hoosein—
7 bales casing papers, landed per s. s. Rheinfels—
1-25, 25 cases Bishop's vase lamps, landed per s. s. Rydall Hall

On account of the concerned—
60 tins each 50 lbs best hops (quite fresh and just arrived).
A lot of gentlemen's and ladie's English boots and shoes.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, August 24, 1895.

KUPPER'S PILSENER

Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.

Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts; Rs. 4-4 per doz. Pts.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

CHEAP COAL (UMARIA COLLIERY).

WE have a large quantity of DUST COAL for Disposal which can be obtained in quantities of not less than 400 Tons at the Low Rate of 0-8-0 per ton, delivered into Wagons at the Colliery. Orders to be addressed to the MANAGER, Umaria Colliery.

ROBERT OATES,
Manager, Umaria Colliery.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to the SIRDAR KHAN BAHADOOR PUDUMJEE PESTONJEE MEMORIAL FUND are requested to send in the amount of their Subscriptions either to the Bank of Bombay Head Office or to the Branch in Poona.

DORABJEE DADABHOY BOOTTEE,
COOPERSWAMY N. MOODLIAR,
FRAMJEE DORABJEE GHASWALLA,
ABDULLA A. WAHED,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

THE SIVAGANGA ZEMINDARY DEBENTURE RUPEE LOAN, 1895.

1,200 Bonds of Rs. 500 each, carrying half-yearly Coupons Payable to Bearer.

Area of the Estate, 1,680 square miles; Population, 450,000 souls.

Annual Revenue about Rs. 8,50,000; Government Rent, Rs. 2,57,000.

SOLICITORS.—MESSRS. BARCLAY, MORGAN and ORR, Madras.

AUDITORS.—MESSRS. LOVELOCK AND LEWES, Chartered Accountants, Calcutta.

BANKERS AND TRUSTEES FOR DEBENTURE HOLDERS:—
COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

The Terms of the Bonds are as under, bearing Interest from the 1st July 1895, Principal and Interest being payable at any of the Offices of the Bankers:—

Series.	Bonds. Rs. 500 each	Bearing Interest at p. ct. p. a.	Due 1st July. A. D.	To be Re-deemed at per Bond.
A.	200	5	1896	Rs. 500-0-0
B.	200	5¼	1897	„ 502-8-0
C.	200	5½	1898	„ 507-8-0
D.	200	5¾	1899	„ 515-0-0
E.	400	5	1900	„ 525-0-0

The Bankers are authorised to afford any information required.

ROBT. G. ORR,
Resident Lessee, Sivaganga Zemindary.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000	=	Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000	=	„ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 3,928,000	=	„ 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL...................£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
MADRAS.
COLOMBO.
KANDY.

GALLE.
SINGAPORE.
HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.

Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months.................... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months .... 4½ per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years ...... 4½ per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India.........................Commission ⅛th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } „ ⅛th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India } „ ⅛th „

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID, ESQ.
GORDHANDAS KHATAO ESQ.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, ESQ.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000, which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND CO., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith, N. B.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapest.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cotes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY,

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold........	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

Have just opened a Collection of the
MOST PERFECT CYCLES,
Manufactured by the
PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893, for BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

SOLE AGENTS:—
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. Spring CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. spring Light Victoria with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new double-seated, circular-fronted, side light BROUGHAM, with Rubber-tyres, suitable for one or pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers. HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest Designs for SALE or HIRE, and also Made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England

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"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000 DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*____________________

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD,

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 9 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE,
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to upwards of 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors:—
THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
CHAIRMAN.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, ESQ.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
S. M. MOSES, ESQ.
W. M. MACAULAY, ESQ.
DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.

ALL,
Who are desirous of effecting
LIFE ASSURANCES
Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
ORIENTAL
With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL......... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exceed..........£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to..... .... £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875	£ 742,553
„ „	1885	„ 986,107
„ „	1887	„ 968,043
„ „	1892	„ 2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to .... £ 4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds.................. „ 8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£ 4,842,054
1887	„ 5,763,091
1892	„ 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	63,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street,
D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat,

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	$	3,000,00.
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,00
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,00
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,00
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,00
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	$	3,000,00.
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

[ESTABLISHED 1834.]

ASSURANCES effected for the Whole Term of Life and for Short Periods at Low Rates of Premium.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50 and 55, or previous, in the event of Death, also Granted.

POLICIES issued in Sterling if preferred the Premium being payable at the Current Rate of Exchange.

PREMIUM Reduced to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Society.

CLAIMS PAID immediately on Proof of Death.

For Prospectus and Full Particulars
Apply to—
KING KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS. WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in three days only removes gonorrhœa, gleet, and all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for syphilis, disease of the bones, sore throat, threatened destruction of the nose and palate, impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, and all those diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and the ruin of health. Under this medicine every vestige of disease rapidly disappears, and the skin assumes the pleasing softness of infancy.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous debility, relaxation, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and carefully observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND................ £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL......... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:
Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople.
Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna.
Port Saïd. Odessa. Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ¼ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ½ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances, or at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, but no interest is allowed on sums over Rs. 1,00,000.

Receives fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a.
„ „ „ for 6 months at 3 per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund...................................$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq., (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.

HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.

PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!

SCARLET, White, Grey and Brown, all sizes and qualities, suitable for Household use, and for Servants, Horses and Coolies.

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

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Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do. .... „ 2-8
Third do. .... „ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions............As. 2 per line
but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion...............................As. 8 per line.
Second do. .... 4½ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

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Each succeeding line........................ „ 0-8

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

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Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,470
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,350
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10. p.c.	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	108,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	727½
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	56
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	100	all	8 per ct.	385
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	925
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	515xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	800	1,000	1,000	—	315
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	520
Central India	1,800	500	500	35	1,550
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	820xd
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	980
Coimbatore S and W	1,800	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	710xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,800	700	...	dvdRs15	735
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	750
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	892½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	515xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	525
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	585xd
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	540
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	750
Singunghat Mills	700	800	800	40	680
Howard and Bulloughs	1,800	500	500	25	710xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,210
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	490xd
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,345
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd 25	632½
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	35	690xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs10	230
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	1,150
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	800	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs25	820
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	880
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	925
Leopold	2,800	100	100	dvdRs.10	242xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000		925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,180
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	3,130
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	2,780
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	177½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs70	2,275
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250 50	250 50	dvd 4½	—
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	650
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Rs 22½	530
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,485
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	935
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	1,050
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,650
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	975
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	395
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	12½	247½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	420
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	20	695
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	500	500	25	850
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	60	550
Venishunker Lakhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	800	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	710
Wadia Mills	1,800	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	400
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co.Ld	550	250	250	25	332½
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	15	162½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	11	160
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,145
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	20	90
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,135
French	360	500	500	25	570
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	43
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	135
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	97½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	360
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	155
New Berar	1,200	500	500	25	530
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11½	140
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	450
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,210
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,300	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37	250	all	16 12	200 210
Volkart	—	1,000	100	90	1,142½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15 7½	375
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badhams Pile	5,000	100	100	10	124
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,750
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,160
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	89
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	730	500	500	50	1,700xd
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	50
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		580	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,5	200	200	20	241
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,80	250	250	8 pr. ct.	25
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	263
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	141
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	15	137
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	82
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	160
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7½	102
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	517½
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100		50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	80	1,057½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	108xd
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1½	28½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	Cash Rate.
I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,600
B.B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	520

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 28-13	Nom.
Gold Leaf	" 28-15	"
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	" 28-6	"
Do. do. new	" 28-4	
Australia bar Gold	" 28-12	
Bombay bar Gold	" 28-11	
Sovereigns	" 18-1	
Do. [illegible]	" 18	
Silver [illegible]	" 93-7	
Do. 17½	" 93-9	
Carolas	" 295-9	
Mexican	" 190-0	
[illegible] Piece	" 160-5	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

New French Company, Messrs. Volkart Brothers' Office, 3-30 p.m.

Mr. Budgett Meakins' Lecture on Indian Affairs, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p.m.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Kaveri, Ponani, and Kilwa entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamers Taif and Mobile yesterday. The steamer Oulna left it on Saturday, and the steamer Clan Maclean on Sunday and the steamer Okhla yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Kola entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer City of Dublin left it on Saturday, and the steamer Dumra yesterday.

FALL OF A WALL.—Crishna Jainoo, residing at Khetwady, was yesterday conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from a fracture of three of his ribs and the right leg. He was working at an old house, near the Northbrook Garden, which fell down, on the 8th instant, when a portion of one of the walls fell on him, and caused the injury.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 o'clock (weather permitting) :—

Polka	Glocckchen	Budick.
Finale	Belisario	Donizetti.
Serenade	Darkie's	Bucalossi
Reminiscences of	The Gaiety	Lutz.
Reminiscences of	Offenbach	Winterbottom
Spanish Valse	Sevilla	Matador.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A MULTANI FINED RS. 500.—Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the case, in which Javeri, son of a cook, in the employ of his Highness the Aga Khan, stood charged with enticing away Fatma, a married woman, and a maid-servant also in the service of his Highness. The facts of the case have already been reported. His Worship convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 500 with an alternative of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

TRAVELLING WITHOUT A TICKET.—Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Chief Constable Munshi, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, charged Jaising Buddan with defrauding the Railway Company of Rs. 5-12-0 by travelling between Ahmedabad and Bombay without a ticket. The charge having been proved, his Worship fined the accused Rs. 25, ordering Rs. 5-12, out of the amount of the fine, to be paid to the Railway, Company.

AN ATTEMPT TO ENTRAP HER HUSBAND.—Hooseinabee, a married woman, whose husband stands charged before a magistrate with having a pistol in his possession without a license from the Commissioner of Police, made a complaint to the police that her husband had committed an unnatural crime upon her. Dr. Sidney-Smith, the Police Surgeon, examined the woman, and gave his opinion that such offence could not have been committed upon her. Superintendent McDermott upon the strength of the medical opinion did not charge the man before a magistrate in the matter.

ACCIDENTAL BURNS.—At Janjiker Street, yesterday, Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an enquest, on the body of Guna Rama, aged eighteen years. On the 18th instant, at 7 p.m., the deceased was washing a gunnybag near a water-pipe, when a burning kerosine-oil lamp, accidentally fell on his person, seriously burning his back. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where his jaws became locked, and he was unable to take any food. He died on Sunday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the death was caused by tetanus.

A LOVING PAIR.—An inquest was held, at De Lima Street, yesterday, on the body of Nana Munghar, butler, in the employ of Mr. Maidment, who resides at Church Gate Street. Owing to some disagreement the deceased's wife left him and went to her native country, and in spite of the repeated invitations and entreaties she would not return to him. The deceased felt much dejected at such a treatment from the wife, and left the house without informing any one where he was going. His body was subsequently found floating in the Nabob's Tank, Mazagon. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

AN OPIUM PROSECUTION.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Chief Inspector Fazulalla Khan, of the Opium Department, charged Kaba Dajee, with importing twenty-two pounds of opium into Bombay without the necessary permit from the Collector of Customs. In consequence of certain information received, a jamadar of the Opium Department was sent to Nariad. He joined the accused at that station, and travelled with him as far as Church Gate Railway Station, where the accused alighted. On a search being made, the drug was found concealed in an empty kerosine oil can. The accused was fined Rs. 100 with the alternative of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL FALL FROM A TREE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Trimbuk Ramchandra, a boy of fourteen years of age, residing in the Kolaba District. At 6 o'clock, on the morning of the 19th instant, deceased climbed a chumpa tree, in front of his house, and while standing on a branch attempted to pluck a flower, the bough gave way, and the boy fell on the ground from a height of fifteen feet, causing a fracture of his right arm. He was brought to Bombay, and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment. Tetanus set in on Sunday, and the boy became unconscious. He never again rallied, and died about noon yesterday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A SHARPER CAUGHT.—Haji Mahomed, a mendicant from Bokhara, was sitting on the footpath, at Duncan Road, on Friday last, when a man came up to him, and asked if he wished to dispose of the piece of silver he held in his hand at the time. The metal weighed 104 tolas, and was worth Rs. 98. The man took the silver in his hand, and asked the *fakir* to follow him. He took him through several lanes, after they had reached Coombarwada he ran into a bye-lane. and the Bokhari missed him and his fortune. He gave a description of the man to the police, and he was subsequently arrested. Annaji, the accused, was placed before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on a charge of theft. The case stands adjourned until to-morrow.

AMENITIES OF A BILLIARD-ROOM.—Ganeshamdas Motiram, an opium-broker and a frequent visitor of billiard-rooms, made a complaint to the police that, on Saturday evening, he was watching a game of billiards in the room, conducted by Cassum Moosa, at 7 o'clock, when a Mahomedan, whose name he did not know, went up to him, and demanded the loan of a few annas to bet with. On his refusing to give the money the Mussalman struck him on the face, and during the scuffle that ensued another son of Islam took advantage of his being thus engaged, and robbed him of Rs. 47. The man who was alleged to have extracted the money was arrested by the police, and charged before Mr. Hamilton, but the opium-broker failed to prove the charge, and his Worship issued a process against him for making a false complaint.

FATAL EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.—At the Gocoldas Tejpal Hospital yesterday, the coroner held an inquest, on the body of Bapu Govind a Hindu, aged twenty-one years. Deceased lived with his widowed mother, in the 7th Khetwady Lane. He was a goldsmith and spent the whole of his earnings in drinking liquor, and the use of bhang and ganja. About three days ago he left his house, and was not seen until 10 o'clock, on Sunday morning, when he was observed by a police sepoy lying unconscious by the side of Thakordwar Road. The deceased told the sepoy he had taken a little bhang. He was then taken to the hospital. His condition became worse, and he died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The medical evidence showed that death was caused by cerebral appoplexy, due to the excessive use of bhang. A verdict in accordance with the testimony was given.

THE DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE AT KARANJA.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, yesterday afternoon, resumed the enquiry, at the morgue, touching the death of Fazul Tar Mahomed, a Khoja, resident of Karanja, who died last month, in the Sir J. J. Hospital, from the effects of burns, caused by hot turpentine and sulphuric acid thrown on his face and person by some persons who bore ill-feeling towards him. Jaffer Fazal, son of the deceased, corroborated the statement made by deceased's servant, Tittia. Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, was present on behalf of the relations of the deceased; while Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared on behalf of Mahadu Cassinath and Mahadu Lonar, two persons alleged by some witnesses to be unfriendly to the deceased, and who, it was alleged, had some han in the offence Narayen Krishnaji, head constable, Kolaba police, was examined as to the enquiries made by him at Kolaba. He said he could not trace the offence to any persons. Witness put in the complaint, which corroborated the last declaration made by the deceased. In the declaration deceased said that he suspected Narayen Odhowji, Bhao Chintu Patel, Mahadu Cashinath, and Mahadu Sonar of this outrage. He believed that the first two men had instigated the last two to injure him in that fashion. After some consultation the jury returned a verdict that the deceased was murdered by some person or persons unknown. The jury hoped the police would make enquiries so as to ascertain how far the suspicions of the deceased were correct as to the two men taking part in the offence.

HOW THE MARWAREE GETS HIS INTEREST.—The police are making diligent search for the burglars who broke open the door of Deochand Fakirchand, a Marwaree, residing at Janjikar Street, on the afternoon of Sunday last, during his absence, and extracted ornaments and cash, to the extent of Rs. 2,522 from two boxes, which appeared to have been forced open. The ornaments did not belong to complainant, but the usurer had advanced money on their security, and the cash formed portion of the usury he levied on his victims. The marwaree had gone to, it is suspected, an entirely wrong party to ask her to keep a watch during his absence, because he had entrusted the commission to Metabai, a Rajput woman, and a doubtful character. While the marwaree told the woman to see that nobody trifled with the look of his door there were sitting near her a *bava*, named Bhugwandas, his wife, and a son, a child of seven years, also a *ghatti*, named Baloo, who is employed by several tenants of the same house.

THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE VAKTRITVOTTEJAKA SABHA.—This ceremony, writes a correspondent, took place in the palace hall, on Wednesday and Thursday last. Amongst those present were the three Chiefs Shrimants Balasaheb, Bapusaheb, and Dajisaheb; the Young Kumars, Messrs. Khare and Shidore, and other respectable gentlemen of the town. Mr. Khare being requested to preside on the occasion, a committee of five, Shrimant Bala Saheb, Messrs. Krishnajipant Godbole, K. A. Deshpande, B. A., V. G. Vaidya, B. A., and N. M. Lele was selected as examiners. The secretary of the Sabha having called out. Appasaheb, one of the young Kumars, a promising lad of eleven, he ascended the *bema*, and commenced his task, which, though not so well, was creditable to a boy of his age and position. Mr. Shidore's boy did better. Messrs. Vatve and Gokhale, respectively, showed their graceful style of speaking and good arrangement of the subject though neither of them did good justice to both sides of the subject. "The effects of debt" are on the whole unwholesome, no doubt, but then the incurring of debt and utilising it in a profitable business has caused the prosperity of a thousand and one persons. This side of the subject was altogether lost sight of by both or all the speakers. The most admirable boy-speaker of the second day was Daphale, popularly known as Gaja, who succeeded in carrying off not less than four first prizes. He is a smart and intelligent lad of seventeen, but possessing the boldness and presence of mind of a platform speaker. It was also most gratifying to hear the extempore verses, replete with grandiloquent metaphors composed by the heir-apparent of Kurundwad, and also the extempore speech of Abasaheb, one of the Kumars, showing fertility of brain so uncommon in princes. Prizes were then distributed to those that had won the day by the president. After short speeches of Shrimants Balasaheb, and Bapusaheb, and the president, the assembly dispersed at 11 p.m.

NOTES FROM MORVI.—A correspondent writes :—Mr. Luxmidas Khimji, a well-known mill-owner of Bombay, arrived here on Thursday. During his stay here he saw sights worth-seeing of this place, visited several institutions, and had long interviews with his Highness. According to the practice of some of the wealthy merchants of Bombay he contributed a sum of Rs. 151 to the funds of the local pinjrapole, made a gift of Rs. 100 to a Vaishnav temple, distributed prizes, consisting of garments and sweetmeats to the girls, and gave turbans to two assistants and *sarees* to the female assistants in the girls' school, all amounting to Rs. 100, and besides spent a large sum in other charitable objects. On Wednesday his secretary, Mr. Chunilal Lalubhai Parekh, who is well known in Bombay as the editor of Dadabhai's Essays, Writings, and Speeches, delivered a lecture on female education in the hall of the Vakhtuba High School under the presidency of Sheth Luxmidas before a large audience. The lecturer at the outset eulogized the services that the worthy Sheth rendered to Bombay as a pioneer of that education, and showed by citing instances that in ancient times women were highly educated, thus successfully impressing upon the minds of the audience the importance of the subject and the necessity of educating girls. After a few passing remarks on the nature of higher education he completed his eloquent lecture by pointing out a few minor defects in the education as at present imparted in the girls' school and suggested that there should be some difference between the ~~instructions~~ given to boys and girls. After the lecture was over, Mr. Patel, the head master of the High School, in a neat little speech, thanked the lecturer and the president, and declared to their great joy that his Highness took a very warm interest in the spread of education, and that there was compulsory education in the State. Mr. Luxmidas left this place for Bombay on Thursday last by mail. A large number of merchants came to see him off at the station, where he was garlanded and presented with bouquets.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE fourteenth general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Bank Street, Mr. Shamrao Vithal, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted :—

Your directors beg to submit this their fourteenth annual report for the year ended 30th June last, together with the audited balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss made up to the same date. As will be seen from the account circulated herewith, the year's working has resulted in a profit of Rs. 69,004-13-8, which with Rs. 3,152-5-11, the balance brought forward from last year, makes a total of Rs. 72,157-3-7 to the credit of profit and loss account. Your directors trust this result will be considered satisfactory. Your directors declared and paid an *ad interim* dividend for the half-year ended 31st December, 1894, of Rs. 12-8-0 per share which absorbed Rs. 29,850, and they propose to appropriate the balance of profit, *viz.*, Rs. 42,307-3-7, as under :—Payment of a further dividend at Rs. 12-8-0 per share, equal to Rs.29,850-0-0; payment of a bonus to the mill hands and Bombay office establishment Rs. 1,500-0-0; carry to the reserve dividend fund account Rs. 10,000-0-0; carry forward Rs. 957-3-7; total Rs. 42,307-3-7. Your directors have already carried Rs. 25,000 to depreciation fund account, and Rs. 2,000 to taxes and law charges account. The directors regret to have to inform you of the lamented death of Mr. Subarao Appaji Telang, late senior partner in India of the firm of the secretaries and managers of this company. This sad event took place on the 22nd January last, and has deprived the board of the services of a thoroughly efficient and zealous colleague, to whose able supervision, extending over a period of eight years, the mill owes in great part its present forward position and prosperity. The mill and the contents, together with the yarn, cotton, and cuppas on hand, have been insured for a total sum of Rs. 9,25,000. The stock on hand at the end of the year was, as usual, taken and certified to by one of your auditors, Mr. Carsetjee Cowasjee Dalal. Mr. V. S. Rodrigues retires from the board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. Messrs. Wilson T. Lidbetter and Carsetjee Cowasjee Dalal offer themselves for appointment as auditors.

The report and the audited accounts were approved and confirmed. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 12-8 per share, free of income-tax, was declared. Mr. V. S. Rodrigues was re-elected a director. Messrs. J. P. Cornforth and Cursetjee Cowasjee Dalal were appointed auditors, with a remuneration of Rs. 175 each. The thanks of the shareholders were accorded to the directors and the management for their efficient and satisfactory direction and management of the company's affairs. It was resolved that Mr. J. S. Chrystal's leave of absence be extended for a year on an allowance of Rs. 175 per month; and that he be informed that the allowance shall not be continued after the year. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE rumour of disturbances in the Persian Gulf is now confirmed. Some months ago the Arabs on the island of Bahrein, 180 miles from Bushire, quarrelled, the Abin Ali tribe alleging that they were being oppressively taxed by the Chief of Bahrein. They accordingly left in a body, and announced their intention of settling at Zobarah on the mainland opposite Bahrein. Here they would have been in a position to menace their late Chief, particularly if they could get support from the neighbouring tribes. The British Government, who virtually protect the Chief of Bahrein, forbade such settlement; but the Abin Ali have persisted in their plan, and seem to have obtained the countenance of the Turkish authorities. They now seem disposed to give trouble, so the gunboat Pigeon has been ordered to Bahrein, where the Sphinx was already stationed. The latter vessel will probably have to make for Bushire in order to recoal. Mr. Gaskin, British Vice-Consul, was on board the Sphinx watching the course of events, and the Bahrein Chief naturally looks to him for support.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. FARRAN, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice BUDROODIN TYABJEE.)

DISPUTE REGARDING THE LEASE OF SALT PANS.

CASSUM HAJEE MITHA VS. EDULJEE HORMUSJEE BATLIWALLA.

THEIR lordships delivered judgment in this case, which was an appeal by the defendant from a decree made by Mr. Justice Candy on the 4th February last in favour of the plaintiff Cassum Hajee Mitha. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the plaintiff and respondent: and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the defendant and appellant.

It appeared that in July, 1894, the defendant agreed to grant a lease to the plaintiff, for a term of five years from the 3rd November, 1894, at the yearly rent of Rs. 2,751, of two salt pans called Gurna and Juskins, situate in Trombay in Salsette. The terms of the agreement were reduced to writing in a memorandum. In the month of August, 1894, the defendant sent to the plaintiff a draft Gujerati lease, which contained a clause which the plaintiff said the defendant was not entitled to have inserted therein. Plaintiff expunged the objectionable clause; but the defendant insisted upon its being retained, and refused to execute the lease. The plaintiff brought the suit to compel the defendant to execute the lease, and for such damages as the court might think fit for the loss which the plaintiff had sustained. The defendant denied that the terms of the proposed lease were contained in the memorandum relied upon by the plaintiff. By a lease, dated 16th August, 1888, the plaintiff rented from the defendant and his son the two salt pans for a period of five years. On the expiration of the lease, the plaintiff by a lease, dated 30th July, 1893, again rented the salt pans for a further period of one year from the 4th November, 1893. In July 1894, the plaintiff commenced to negotiate with the defendant with a view to renting the salt pans for a further period of five years from the date of the termination of the former lease; and it was then agreed that it should be granted upon the same terms and conditions as were contained in the lease of the 16th August, 1888, and the yearly rent was fixed at Rs. 2,751. The plaintiff refused to approve the draft lease, and the defendant gave him notice that he considered the agreement for a fresh lease at an end; and called upon the plaintiff to deliver up possession of the salt pans, but the plaintiff wrongfully retained possession of them. The defendant submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs. Mr. Justice Candy passed judgment for the plaintiff, ordering the defendant to specifically perform the agreement and grant a lease to the plaintiff of the two salt pans, and to execute a lease in terms of the draft submitted. The court further ordered the defendant to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 2,500 for damages, and the costs of the suit. The defendant appealed from the above decree on the ground that the judge ought not to have held that there was a concluded agreement between the plaintiff and the defendant on the 31st July, 1894, that the plaintiff was entitled to a lease of the salt works without the clause insisted upon by the defendant; and that the agreement set up by the plaintiff was not a final or concluded agreement, or he ought to have held that it was vague and uncertain, and not such as could be decreed to be specifically enforced. It was also urged that the judge ought not to have awarded any damages to the plaintiff, &c.

The Chief Justice, in giving judgment in the appeal, remarked that, under the circumstances of the case, specific performance ought not to be granted. He should be sorry to grant specific performance of an oral agreement, though he did not say that a written agreement could not be specifically enforced. When the parties came to draw up the written agreement, they found they were at variance. It was more reasonable to believe they both understood different things than that either was deliberately telling an untruth. His lordship could not accept the alleged conversation between the parties. The plaintiff could not quite be credited when he said he thought the new lease of 1894 was to be quite independent of the old agreement. The defendant was anxious to have the plaintiff for his tenant; he did not hold out for his rights unduly, and was willing to meet the plaintiff half-way. This was so natural and reasonable that the court could not go behind it and try to find out what was in his mind. His lordship thought that specific performance ought to be refused.

Mr. Justice Budroodin followed to the same effect. Both parties might have thought that the clauses of the old lease would be incorporated in the new. Defendant prepared a draft according to his own idea of the agreement. His lordship did not suggest that either party was telling an untruth in order to get out of what he had agreed to. His lordship argeed that they should be very careful in dealing with a question of specific performance of an oral agreement. Here special caution was necessary as Mr. Justice Candy disbelieved plaintiff and his witnesses on one point.

Their lordships reversed the decree of the lower court, and the suit was dismissed with costs. Costs already paid by the defendant to be returned to him.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.)

A BEGUM'S SUIT AGAINST THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

HER HIGHNESS NAWAB SHAMS-I-JAHAN, BEGUM SAHEB VS. THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, AND OTHERS.

HIS lordship delivered judgment in this case. The plaintiff, widow of the late Nawab Farridun Jah Nazim, of Murshedabad, brought this suit to recover from the National Bank of India such sums of money in cash and Government promissory notes as may be standing to the credit of the account in the Bank of the late Prince Iskander Ali Mirza Bahadur, the plaintiff's deceased son, with interest thereon at 9 per cent., per annum; for an account of the amounts received by the Bank from the Accountant-General in respect of the plaintiff's pension, and the amount thereout paid by the Bank to the deceased Prince Iskander; and that the Bank may be decreed to pay to the plaintiff the balance in their hands with interest. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee, Dyabhoy and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Russell and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Little, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the Bank. The other defendants, the legitimate widow, sons, and daughters of the deceased prince, did not appear.

The plaintiff stated that she is and has been for many years past entitled to a pension of Rs. 3,724-6-8 a month payable by the Accountant-General. In the year 1885, she gave to her son, Prince Khurshed Kadar Syed Iskander Ali Mirza Bahadur, a power of attorney enabling him, among other things, to draw the pension on her behalf. In the year 1888 the prince, as such attorney, employed the Bank to receive the pension from the Accountant-General, depositing the power with the Bank. The latter had, since the year 1888, drawn the pension on the plaintiff's behalf and had paid to the prince various sums of money on different occasions, the remainder being retained by the Bank and credited to a deposit account in the name of the prince. He died on the 20th January, 1893, and at the time of his death there was standing to the credit of the account a large balance in cash and Government promissory notes. The plaintiff had requested the Bank to pay to her the monies, but the Bank declined to do so unless she produced letters of administration to the estate of the prince or obtained the consent of his heirs. The plaintiff submitted that the Bank were not justified in so doing. The prince died intestate, leaving as heirs, according to Mahomedan law, the plaintiff, a widow, and eight children.

His lordship, in delivering judgment, said that the plaintiff was entitled to recover monthly pension from the Accountant-General; and in about 1888, she was desirous of making some arrangements regarding the drawing of the same with the National Bank. The plaintiff's letter to the Bank was a mere letter of introduction, and the contract made by her with the Bank placed the money at the absolute disposal of Prince Iskander. It was suggested that the prince always obtained plaintiff's sanction before dealing with the money; but from the evidence it appeared that this could not have been so; and that at any rate it was not within the knowledge of the Bank. At the time of the death of the prince, the money in the Bank belonged to the prince and his heirs; and the right course for the plaintiff to recover the same was to sue the heirs or to take out letters of administration of the estate of the deceased. In his lordship's opinion, the Bank was justified in refusing to hand over the balance of the money standing in the name of the prince. His lordship came to the conclusion that the Bank stood in the position of stake-holders, and they were, therefore, entitled to their costs. His Lordship accordingly passed a decree, ordering the Bank to take their costs, duly taxed, out of the cash and promissory notes in their hands; and to hand over the balance to the plaintiff.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 26th August, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	..	...
Teheran	26	2	20 p.m.	...	34
Suez	26	2	35 p.m.	...	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 26th August 1895.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	30	..	1
" Karachi	...	9	...	1
" Madras	...	37	..	1

THE BANGALORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

FINAL TIE.

THE final in the Bangalore Polo Tournament was played off on Friday evening, in fine weather and before a large and enthusiastic assembly. The game was between the Ootacamund Gymkhana team, comprising Lord Douglas Compton, Captains Baring and Humfrey; and the Royal Artillery, comprising Major Holland, Captain Brown, Messrs. Farrell and Biddulph. The umpires were the Maharaja of Patiala and Mr. Pirie. The game was a splendid one and well fought out from first to last. At the conclusion of the second period the score stood at one goal and two subsidiaries all. The third period was full of incident. The Gunners were holding Ooty to their half and had scored two goals when a native near the flags was knocked down, and at one time it was thought he was killed and play was suspended. On the resumption of play Ooty shortly claimed a foul, and the umpires' decision being questioned both resigned, and Captain Marsh and another took their places. From this point fortune seemed to desert the Gunners, for their adversaries now assumed the offensive, and at the conclusion of this period the score stood in favour of Ooty by 4 goals and 3 subsidiaries to 3 goals and 2 subsidiaries. Then in the six minutes left for the fourth period both teams played up stoutly. Ooty scored another goal after three minutes, and when but one minute was left the Gunners by one of Holland's fine runs also hit a goal, and the Gunners were upon the offensive again when final time was called, leaving Ooty victors by 5 goals and 3 subsidiaries to 4 goals and 2 subsidiaries. Ooty Gymkhana having now won the Cup for three years in succession secured it for good.

HARD TIMES AND BURMA CANDLES

THE Burmese use candles very largely at festivals and funerals as well as on all ordinary occasions of visiting the pagodas, and it is instructive to observe how very marked an effect the recent hard times have had on the demand for these. Five years ago, that is, in 1890-91, the total importation amounted to over a million pounds in weight, valued at 3 lakhs of rupees. For three years the imports continued to increase, until in 1893-94 a total of a million and a quarter pounds in weight, worth close on five lakhs of rupees, was reached. Last year, however, the weight went down to less than 800,000 lbs., and the value to less than three lakhs and a quarter. Now we know that the relatively hard times for the people of Burma, owing to the low prices of paddy, began before 1st April 1894, so it is somewhat curious that the imports during the years ending then should have been the highest on record, while those of the following year went down by the run to a total below that of five years before. If the imports always accurately represented the demand, these figures would point to the conclusion that the first effect of hard times was to stimulate the piety which leads to the demand for candles, but that another bad year having proved the futility of this form of appeal to the unseen powers, candle-burning had greatly declined. A more probale explanation, however, is that the importations in 1893-94 proved much too large for the demand, and that the great fall in 1894-95 was partly due to there having been large stocks in hand at the commencement of the year. But the fact remains that hard times have been reflected in the diminished importation of candles, even taking the last two years together, for the total of 1892-93 was very little behind that of 1893-94, and consequently very much above the average of the two years, 1893-95.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 26TH OF AUGUST, 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·620	E	2	94·0	78·4	79	...	12·13	—3·57
Agra	29·613	SE	4	91·5	78·7	83	0·11	16·70	—3·69
Cawnpore	29·650	E	...	83·8	78·1	89	0·10	18·78	...
Allahabad	29·597	E	8	90·6	80·3	85	...	20·87	—6·25
Jhansi	29·624	Calm	..	89·6	77·2	83	0·12	23·98	—4·16
Jacobabad	29·625	Calm	...	100·4	81·6	75	..	2·33	—0·56
Karachi	29·636	WSW	12	88·0	78·7	87	..	4·09	—1·40
Jeypore	29·620	NW	3	97·1	79·9	71	...	17·23	—3·09
Ajmere	29·661	W	3	92·4	79·6	73	...	20·56	+4·56
Deesa	29·680	SW	5	93·3	76·0	71	...	13·19	—6·83
Ahmedabad	29·685	WNW	6	90·2	78·1	77	...	28·34	...
Bhuj	29·648	W	11	88·4	74·9	83	...	10·76	—0·48
Rajkot	29·681	NW	8	92·4	74·7	78	...	16·79	—3·57
Veraval	29·696	Calm	3	84·5	77·8	87	...	14·33	...
Neemuch	29·679	WSW	8	83·8	73·6	85	0·03	19·51	—3·32
Indore	29·687	WNW	2	87·7	72·1	93	...	18·55	—3·31
Saugor	29·631	Calm	3	87·8	74·6	92	0·09	36·39	+1·97
Jubbulpore	29·593	ENE	3	87·4	77·6	85	0·01	46·34	+2·99
Hoshangabad	29·655	SW	2	89·8	76·7	93	0·31	33·72	—4·84
Khandwa	29·693	W	7	87·7	74·1	95	0·75	17·70	—3·13
Raipur	29·589	E	6	83·8	77·1	84	0·15	35·87	—0·14
Nagpur	29·606	WNW	11	89·8	72·6	95	7·90	48·25	+16·58
Amraoti	[illegible]	NW	6	88·2	73·3	97	0·87	19·76	—3·19
Akola	29·651	WNW	8	90·5	73·7	93	0·07	18·69	—3·64
Surat	29·697	NW	6	83·1	77·6	87	...	22·40	—12·58
Malegaon	29·690	WNW	8	89·9	73·6	76	..	8·73	—3·97
Bombay	29·729	W	10	82·8	76·9	80	0·07	50·56	—5·38
Poona	29·742	WSW	7	81·6	69·9	86	...	15·84	+1·53
Ahmednagar	29·725	NW	10	82·8	69·4	88	...	10·90	...
Aurangabad	29·717	WSW	5	84·8	70·7	74	...	21·55	...
Sholapur	29·730	NW	6	84·7	69·1	82	0·25	10·14	—4·59
Ratnagiri	29·753	NE	9	84·4	75·4	91	0·19	72·10	—15·43
Belgaum	29·748	WNW	20	76·2	64·8	90	0·01	31·67	+1·11
Goa	29·774	N	11	82·1	74·4	95	0·50	78·48	...
Karwar	29·774	NE	4	83·2	77·5	85	0·11	95·94	+0·68
Mangalore	29·804	Calm	1	81·3	73·1	95	0·65	111·37	+22·39
Calicut	29·799	NW	3	81·2	74·0	88	0·03	76·50	—0·05
Cochin	29·803	Calm	L	82·2	74·2	89	0·13	55·13	—5·39
Bangalore	29·802	WNW	9	75·2	65·3	90	0·03	11·46	—1·46
Secunderabad	29·682	WNW	11	74·6	69·4	79	0·42	18·70	+0·09
Masuliptam.	29·666	WNW	10	84·5	75·1	78	...	18·52	+1·17
Bellary	29·746	W	11	89·7	72·1	62	...	6·08	+0·11
Cuddapah	29·735	NW	M	90·5	75·8	67	0·06	9·46	—4·04
Madras	29·724	WSW	5	95·0	77·0	71	...	10·05	+0·34
Coimbatore	29·781	S	4	83·4	71·3	86	..	4·76	+1·20
Trichinopoly	29·741	WNW	6	93·5	77·3	69	...	7·79	+1·06
Negapatam.	29·735	W	8	96·0	79·3	67	...	6·12	—1·16
Colombo	29·828	WSW	10	87·5	78·0	77	...	15·58	—0·70
Aden	29·620	S	13	91·3	76·9	74	...	0·09	—0·11

In column "Wind, Rate per hour." L—Light, M—Moderate F—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall;—J J H—0·25 (57·73); G T H=0·19 (49·58); St G H=0·13 (50·01); C P—0·07 (50·56).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are irregularly cyclonic in Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, Central India, the Madras Presidency and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency, and are variable on the West Coast. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Akola, and 14 at Bhuj and Secunderabad. The maximum temperature is in considerable to large excess of the average at Malegaon, Negapatam, Akola, Indore, Rajkot, Deesa, Ajmere and Jeypore, and the minimum 5° in excess in Rajputana. The highest temperature in the shade was 100° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 65° at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably in Berar and at Khandwa, Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Ahmednagar and Sholapur, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Very heavy rain has fallen at Nagpur (7'90") and light to moderate showers at Agra, Jhansi, Khandwa, Raipur, Amraoti, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Cochin and Secunderabad. Abnormals indicate the existence of a small depression at and about Amraoti, Nagpur and Secunderabad, where the weather is unsettled. The monsoon gradient is rather weak, being half its average strength on the Malabar Coast, and ⅓th of its average strength between Bombay and Karwar, thereby indicating the probability of light to moderate showers on that coast. Conditions are very favourable for rain in Berar, the Central Provinces, and at and about Sholapur and Secunderabad. In the North-West Provinces and Central India local showers are only probable at present.

AUG. 25.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Khandwa, Nagpur, Akola and Goa, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is unchanged, and the baric gradients are moderately steep. Winds are easterly to south-easterly at Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad and Manglore, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 30 miles and hour at Secunderabad. The maximum temperature is in considerable to large excess of the average at Jhansi, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, Deesa, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur and Akola and Poona, and the minimum in considerable excess at Delhi and Agra. The highest temperature in the shade was 100° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 66° at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity has increased several places, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Nagpur (1'18"), Secunderabad (1'15"), Masulipatum (1'10"), Mangalore (1'09") and Calicut (1'06"), and light to moderate showers at Rajkot, Veraval, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar and Cochin. The monsoon gradient on the west coast is rather weak, being ¾ths of its average strength on the Malabar Coast, and 2-3rds of its average strength between Bombay and Karwar, thereby indicating the probability of light to moderate showers on that coast. The weather to the eastwards of Masulipatam is unsettled and a depression appears to exist there. In the Madras Presidency, Berar, Gujarat, the Central and North-West Provinces, the weather is favourable for local rain.

The mail steamer Thames left Aden on the 20th and reports having experienced up to longitude 56° E, light to moderate variable winds, a moderate sea and southerly swell; to arrival on the 25th, moderate monsoon occassionally blowing fresh, a moderate sea and passing rain squalls from longitude 65° East.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 26.

Sunday's observations.—The Bay depression is now close to the coast, apparently near Gopalpur. The barometer has fallen over the whole of the Peninsula and central parts of the country, while it has increased over Burma and Northern India. Changes have been generally slight, and the storm is very feeble. The wind force is light and directions are irregularly cyclonic over the Bay area; elsewhere the winds blow from about the normal directions. The temperature has fallen in Burma, Madras and the North-West Provinces, and changed irregularly and slightly elsewhere. The mean exceeds the normal average except in Madras. The excess is cynsiderable in the Punjab, where the day temperatures are about five degrees higher than usual. Rain is general in Burma, Assam, Bengal and up the Gangetic Plain as far as Cawnpore, while heavy rain has fallen in Kumaoun and Himalaya. The rainfall is also fairly general in the Peninsula and the Central Provinces. The amounts are heavy in Ganjam.

LATER.

Monday's observations.—Depression from the Bay has moved slowly inland. It is a very feeble depression, but is occasioning a very slight fall of the barometer over the central parts of the country. The centre is near Sambalpur. In all other parts of India, except the centre, the pressure is increasing, the change being largest in North Punjab. Pressure exceeds the normal in Northern India, and is below the normal in the Peninsula and central parts of the country, but the variations are not large. Abnormal north-easterly and north-westerly winds prevail on the West Coast districts, but elsewhere directions are fairly normal. The force is unchanged. Temperature has generally fallen, especially in Northern India. The mean temperature is excessive except in the North-West Provinces and Madras. Rain is fairly general in Burma, Bengal, the Gangetic Plain and the Central Provinces, and light and scattered in the Peninsula. Rain has extended as far west as Umballa. Nagpur reports eight, and Darjeeling, Bareilly, Chakrata and Chanda over two inches of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esp'lde. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	56 76	49 39	49 98	50 34
Monday, August 26th	0 15	0 19	0 03	0 37
Total	56 91	49 58	50 01	50 71
Total fall to Aug. 26th, 1894	70 65	57 12	58 35	50 58
Total fall to Aug. 26th, 1893	69 07	57 82	56 60	55 55

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; at Fort from 12 a.m. to 12 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th August 1895.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·703
Temperature of the Air	79·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·6
Dew Point	74·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·826
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	8·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·9
Maximum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	82·7
General Directions of wind*	W, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	258
Fall of Rain	0·37
Total fall during month	14·88
" " year	50·71
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 26th	0·00

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 23rd August 1895, compared with the Statement of 17th August, 1895 :—

LIABILITIES.	August 17. Rs.	August 23. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	51,00,000	51,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,55,439	46,18,975
Do. do. at Branches	36,37,179	37,35,152
Other Deposits	4,97,63,012	5,20,23,728
Post Bills	4,431	4,313
Credits, undrawn	19,87,913	17,45,336
Rs.	7,55,47,974	7,72,27,504
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	98,75,193	1,01,64,632
Other authorised Securities	36,27,574	36,30,881
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	45,83,156	44,04,566
Loans do. do. do.	94,02,900	90,67,100
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,12,94,804	1,00,56,961
Dead Stock	3,97,966	3,97,966
Stamps and Stationery	21,940	22,392
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	6,98,027	7,84,291
Cash	3,56,45,814	3,86,98,715
Rs.	7,55,47,974	7,72,27,504

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 26.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

The Bhamo route to China for places beyond Momein and Tingyueh is closed for traffic until further notice.

Communication with Quito Equador interrupted by all routes.

Turkish route interrupted between Fao and Busreh.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Zanzibar, at noon, on Friday the 30th instant.

MR. C. E. D. BLACK'S account of Tibet in the *Nineteenth Century* contains most interesting passages from the hitherto unpublished diary of Sarat Chandra Das, a highly intelligent native employe in the Bengal Educational Department, who undertook a mission to Tibet in 1881. This gentleman managed to interview the Grand Lama, then a child of eight, and thus describes his impressions :—"Walking very gently, we arrived in the middle of the hall, where one of the donners (scarf collectors) received the presentation scarfs from our hands. Two large golden lamp-burners, resembling flower-vases, flickered on two sides of the throne, or altar, which was supported by carved wooden lions. On it sat his Holiness, a child of eight, clad in silken scarfs of great value. A yellow mitre hat covered "The Grand Lama's" head, the pendant hoods of which veiled his ears, a yellow mantle covered his shoulders, and he sat cross-legged with the palms of his hands joined together to bless us. In my turn I received his Holiness's benediction and surveyed his divine face. Other lamas approached him with downcast looks and resumed their respective seats, never having the audacity to look up to the Grand Lama's face. I wanted to linger a few seconds in his Holiness's presence, but was not allowed to do so, other candidates for benediction displacing me by pushing me gently. The princely child possessed a really bright and fair complexion, with rosy cheeks. His eyes were large and penetrating; the cut of his face was remarkably Aryan, though somewhat marred by the obliquity of his eyes. The thinness of his person was probably owing to the fatigues of the ceremonies of the court, of his religious duties, and of ascetic observances since taking the vows of monkhood." Though only eight years of age, the Grand Lama, when Sarat Chandra Das visited him, was by no means the youngest of his line. A hundred years ago Captain Turner had an interview with the Teshu Lama. Although that infant was far younger, being only eighteen months old, he conducted himself with astonishing decorum and dignity, looking steadfastly at the British envoy during the whole of his speech, and nodding his head as if he understood every word. He grew up to be an enlightened and popular ruler.

"THE rational dress for woman," says a Western humorist, "is a pair of trousers, very baggy at the knees, abnormally full at the pistol-pockets. The garment is cut *decollette* at the south end, and the bottoms tied around the ankles or knees to keep the mice out. You can't put it over your head like you do your shirt nor around you like a corset, but you must sit on the floor and pull it on just as you do your stockings, one foot at a time in each compartment. You can easily tell the right side to have in front by the buttons on the neck-band."

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding [illegible] lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL.—FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES may be had on HIRE from here. For an Evening Drive of 3 hours or under a VICTORIA or BROUGHAM and Single Horse, costs Rs. 3.

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CHOICEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb. Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb.; and Assorted Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-2 per lb. Imperial Family Mixture, As. 14 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 26.

THE latest telegraphic news through Reuter having been noticed in our report of Saturday evening's date, we have none but local and provincial news to report this evening.

The following is the usual weekly comparative Return relating to the movements of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Week's receipts	2,000	14,000	13,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	4,000	11,000	15,000
" " Continent	4,000	16,000	6,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	7,909,000	5,881,000	5,031,000
" exports to U. K. do.	3,452,000	2,857,000	2,280,000
" " to Continent do.	3,206,000	2,327,000	2,030,000
" Stock in the Ports	300,000	166,000	236,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 23rd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Total supply of all kinds	2,490,600	2,035,810	2,283,170
" " Surats	164,000	218,950	182,550

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Stock in Liverpool	1,276,000	1,063,450	1,182,820
" London	11,000	9,700	10,500
American Afloat	20,000	20,500	29,500
East Indian "	13,000	12,110	5,350
Total	1,320,000	1,105,760	1,228,170
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 1-16d.	3 27-32d.	4¼d
" Good Dhollera	3 3-16d.	3d.	3 11-16d.
Difference	7-8d.	27-32d.	9-16d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...Dec.	Rs.	4,36,464
" " Branches...Inc.	"	97,973
Other Deposits...Inc.	"	22,60,716
Government Securities...Inc.	"	2,89,439
Other Authorized " ...Inc.	"	3,307
Loans on Government and other Authorised Securities...Dec.	"	3,35,800
Bills Discounted and Purchased.. "	"	12,37,843
Balances with other Banks...Inc.	"	85,664
Cash... "	"	30,52,901

An increase in the abundance of Money is shown by the Statement of Affairs issued to-day by the Presidency Bank. The Bank's Cash Balance is again enlarged by about 30½ lakhs to over 386¾ lakhs, as against an increase of some 25¼ lakhs, at almost 356¼ lakhs, as shown in the previous Return. The items which indicate the state of the trade enquiry for Money disclose in the present Return a further falling off in that direction, with an addition to Private Deposits of 22¼ lakhs; a decrease in Loans of 3¼ lakhs, as well as of 12¼ lakhs in Bills Discounted. 38¼ lakhs is thus shown to be the total decline in trade requirements, compared with 39¾ lakhs in the preceding week.

COTTON.—Prices have advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 to-day in a firm market, and business has passed to a moderate extent. The purchases of Exporters amount to 400 bales of Bengal at Rs. 174 to Rs. 184, and those of the Mills to 1,700 bales in all, made up of 300 bales Dhamergaum at Rs. 185; 400 Oojein and 600 Bengal at Rs. 178; 100 each of Untni and Karanja at Rs. 173¼ and Rs. 176 respectively; and 200 Surat ginned at Rs. 220 per candy.

Reports received this morning by wire from the Cotton-growing districts show a continued need of rain generally since Thursday last. In the Bengal and Oomrawuttee circles the fall has ranged from 11 cents at Agra to 19 cents at Cawnpore, in the former circle, and from 8 cents at Khamgaum to 25 cents at Sholapur, in the latter; and at Oomrawuttee there was a fall of 1 inch 19 cents. The weather has been seasonable in the Broach and Dhollera districts, with the rain still holding off. The largest fall in these two districts has been at Broach, where 85 cents were registered; while at Viramgaum 18 cents fell, and at Bhownuggur 87 cents. The plants are reported to be in good condition throughout the area, and crops are in general doing well. At Oomravuttee the cotton plants could scarcely look better; but at Agra more rain would do good, and at Sholapur the grains are suffering from want of rain.

WHEAT has been a quiet market. The business done has been small; prices are quoted as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent	Rs.	4	4	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 per cent	"	4	3	0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	3	14	6	"
Red Delhi	"	3	11	0	"
Hard yellow	"	3	8	0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	3	13	0	"
Hard Red	"	3	6	0	"

SEEDS have been steady in tone, with a moderate business passing. *Linseed* has declined 1 anna in price; and we quote as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-14-0	to	Rs. 8-0-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-13-0	"	" 7-0-0	"
Do do Cawnpore	" 6-11-0			"
Do Red do	" 6-3-0	"	" 6-4-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,175	bales.
Wheat	8,892	cwts.
Rapeseed	1,078	"
Castorseed	506	"

FREIGHTS.—Very little has been doing to-day. A steamer has been done for next month for Dunkirk at 14s. per ton; and for Marseilles, for prompt shipment of light cargo, at 11s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—This morning the market opened with 1s. 1⅛d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, 1s. 1 11-32d. for three months' sight credits, and 1s. 1 9-32d. for forward Bank Telegraphic. A few bills were placed, and also a small amount of Telegraphic at these quotations, but the business passing was on a very limited scale, and Calcutta rates are much the same as ours. We close as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 1⅛d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 1⅛d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 1 9-32d.	"
Credits	3 months' sight	1s. 1 11-32d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight		140¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been dull. Rates opened at 108¼ for Cash and the coming settlement, and at 107 13-16 for the settlement at the end of next, and advanced therefrom to 108 3-16, 108 3-16, and 108 13-16 in the three positions, respectively, at which level they closed.

SHARES.—The changes in our list this evening are mainly in Mill scrip, and chiefly in buyers' favour. In Press Shares, however, Mercantile, New Indian, and Volkarts are Rs. 2½ higher. Alcock Ashdown have advanced Rs. 10; Bombay-Burmah Rs. 25 in the first issue, and Rs. 20 in the second. Kemp and Co. have declined Rs. 2, and Delhi and Northern India Flower Mills Rs. 7.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 3-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	107 5/8
3 per cent. Rentes	117
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	59¼
Bar Silver	30 7-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 24.

The Anchor Line s. s. Britannia left here for Bombay to-day.

ADEN, AUG. 24.

The M. M. Co.'s s. s. La Seyne left here for Bombay, via Karachi, to-day, at noon.

The same Co.'s s. s. Djemnah left here for Zanzibar yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, AUG. 25.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Teresa, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

The s. s. Khedive, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

AUG. 26.

Mail steamer Massilia, from Aden, arrived.

HONGKONG, AUG. 25.

The s. s. Aden left here at day-light.

The s. s. Bengal arrived here yesterday morning.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 25.

10 p.m.	78·6

MONDAY, AUGUST 26.

6 a.m.	78·0
10 a.m.	80·5
2 p.m.	83·5
4 p.m.	79·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

DEOLALI.

DEATH.

WILSON—August 26, at Deolali, of typhoid fever, Captain N. A. M. Wilson, D. A. A. G. for Musketry.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AYLING—August 22, at Ootacamund, the wife of W B Ayling, I C S, of a daughter.

GOMPERTZ—August 21, at The Grange, Yercaud, Shevaroy Hills, the wife of Robert Gompertz, Esq., of a son.

LINDESAY—August 19, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Major E Lindesay, the Royal Irish, of a daughter.

PRICE—August 20, at Yeotmal, Berar, the wife of C Hastings Price, Extra Assistant Commissioner, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

EDMONDSON—BARNARD—August 23, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, Richard Edmondson, to Alice, eldest daughter of Richard Barnard, Hungerford, Berkshire.

DEATHS.

HARVEY—Mr Robert Michael Harvey, Manager of Paul A Jordan's Jute Factories, late of Durwani, drowned whilst shooting at Mogal Hat, K D Ry.

MACDONELL—August 21, at Calcutta, Cuthbert MacDonel, aged 38.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1895.

WE were not far wrong in predicting that the Indian cotton duties would be placed in very real peril by the ominous fact that nearly the whole of the sixty members for Lancashire were returned pledged to effect their repeal. The *Times* of Saturday, August 3, published an unobtrusive little paragraph in small print, which will be read with interest in Bombay: "The Indian Import Duties Committee met yesterday at Manchester, Mr. Garnett, President of the United Cotton Manufacturers' Association, in the chair. Letters were read from Sir H. Fowler, M.P., and the present Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, M.P. After discussion, it was unanimously resolved to ask Lord George Hamilton to receive a deputation on the protective character of the Indian import duties at as early a date as may be found convenient. All the members of Parliament representing the textile districts will be asked to accompany the deputation. The application to Lord George Hamilton will be signed by Mr. Tattersall and Mr. Mawdsley, as representing the employers and the operatives, respectively. A printed statement as to the effect of the duties has already been laid before the new Secretary of State for India." Of course the Manchester papers were not under any obligation to hide their light under a bushel; they have given very ample details of what is so discreetly veiled in the lines above quoted. But even in those few lines we have quite sufficient to show that the manufacturers of Manchester are losing no time in bringing Parliamentary pressure to bear upon the Government, and compel the fulfilment of the pledges so freely made by their supporters during the General Election. The new Secretary of State—already sufficiently hampered by Sir James Fergusson's pointed reference to his active resistance to the imposition of the duties—is requested to receive at an early date a deputation on "the protective character" of the duties, and all the members of Parliament representing the textile districts are requested to accompany the deputation—an invitation that cannot be declined by any member who desires to keep his seat. Since then at a conference of Lancashire mill-owners held in London a committee was appointed to co-operate with the Lancashire members of Parliament against the duties. This is a new departure in political agitation for sectional ends. The spectacle of a cohort of sixty members accompanying a deputation to the India Office to impress Lord George Hamilton with a sense of the urgent necessity of wiring to the Government at Simla to forthwith rescind the cotton duties, was scarcely anticipated by the enthusiastic leader-writers who applauded Sir Henry Fowler's rigorous appeal not to sacrifice a great Imperial interest to the clamour of a selfish and arrogant trade combination. But it is the unexpected that happens.

If the important Indian interests thus insolently menaced are not as prompt and resolute in defence as Manchester is in the assault there can be little doubt of the result. The three score members for the textile districts are certain of the active co-operation of representatives returned in the other trade centres and the Metropolis pledged to the eyes to make the Government see that "the interest of the British worker"—and manufacturer—"must be studied and not that of the foreigner." Major-General Crease, one of the Unionist candidates in East London, puts this very clearly in a letter, published in another column of the same issue of the *Times*. The gallant General wrote to take exception to the statement that in the recent elections the Radicals were "routed;" they were not, he boldly affirms, routed at all; but they readily gave their votes to the Unionist candidates, who, one and all, accepted the platform put before them by the British Industries Trade and Labour Defence League, which enrolled 50,000 working men, who are themselves voters, to influence the elections. The League was organised in anticipation of the Elections because it was found that the working classes in the Metropolis are impartially opposed to both the political parties, neither of which, says General Crease, has seriously endeavoured to make itself acquainted with the needs and views of that class of the population. The League distributed by hand an enormous number of leaflets when personally canvassing the electors during the election. These fly-sheet set forth that the present system of trade encourages the free importation of foreign goods, whilst it permits foreign countries to lay duties on English goods, thus directly "paralysing the labour and lowering the wages of the British workman." This new propaganda, General Crease avers, materially affected the results in the working class constituencies of the Metropolis. There is no reason to doubt that similar influences were largely operative in other parts of the country. Members returned by votes obtained on the understanding that the new Government will wage a war of reprisals against foreign countries, which levy duties for protective purposes on British goods, may be easily induced to insist on the abolition of the Indian Custom House. India, it is true, is not foreign territory. British India is as much an integral part of the British Empire as the self-governing colonies which levy protective duties; while in this country duties are levied for fiscal purposes only. But such considerations will not weigh much if India does not make her voice heard before the mischief is done. The danger is imminent and very real, and must be promptly faced.

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies told a deputation, which waited on him on Saturday, to urge the desirability of railway construction in West Africa, that there was no way of securing plenty of employment for the surplus population of Great Britain, except by developing old markets and creating new ones. There is no doubt that the belief thus expressed by Mr. Chamberlain is firmly held by most working-class voters, and had a great deal to do with the return of so overwhelming an Unionist majority at the late General Election. The trend of public opinion in this direction may be observed by the commencement of a series of articles in the August number of the *Nineteenth Century*—a magazine where the latest phase of any public question of importance invariably finds expression—on New British Markets. Mr. Holt S. Hallett leads off with a vigorous paper on our market in Western China. Before coming to his immediate subject, Mr. Hallett has a good deal to say concerning the forlorn condition of the British working-man if new channels for the sale of his handiwork are not promptly developed, and is careful to remind his readers that he has been "spreading the gospel of new markets" for many years. In doing so he is certainly better employed than in violently agitating on behalf of Lancashire for the repeal of the Indian Cotton duties. This time he is advocating a policy which will not enrich England at India's expense, but which will benefit Great Britain and her chief Eastern Dependency as well—the construction of a railway to Ssumao. The project is by no means a new one, for it has been talked of and advocated for at least a generation. But the forward commercial policy of France in Western China of late and the desire of the British workingman (as unmistakably revealed at the General Election) to see new markets opened, have combined to give the question a far more pressing claim upon the attention of Government than hitherto. Mr. Hallett declares that the railway, he advocates, is "an absolute necessity for the protection of our North-Eastern Indian frontier, and to circumvent French designs upon our valuable present and prospective markets in the Far East." In this emphatic declaration we see traces of the exaggeration to which Mr. Hallett is rather prone, and which has been very apparent in his contributions to the Cotton Duties controversy. But when every allowance is made on this score, no one can gainsay his argument that the construction of a railway line to Ssumao will greatly enhance the commerce of both Great Britain and India, with Siam, the Shan States, and the Western half of China. Ssumao lies in the richest part of Yunnan, forty miles east of the Mekong, some six days caravan journey to the north-east of Kaing Hung, and half-way between the Kunlon-Ferry over the Salween and the Franco-Chinese treaty port of Mengstu, which lies three days distance from Manhao, the head of the boat navigation on the Red Rever. The distance of the caravan track over the wild mountainous region between the Kunlon-Ferry and Ssumao is very circuitous, and Mr. Hallett, believes it to be as great as that from Moulmain to Zimme. According to our Consul at the latter town the cost of freight between these two places is 522 rupees per ton—a sum which may be taken as approximately representing the handicap per ton the French would have over us in trading in the populous Chinese region east of the Mekong, if they succeeded in the endeavour they are now undoubtedly making to get possession of the route to Ssumao, leaving Britain with a terminus on the Salween at the Kunlon-Ferry. We could not in that case hope to compete with France by way of Indo-China, for the maximum tariff, which is intended to be prohibitive, would be levied on all the goods sent by that route, so that practically we should be shut out from this large and promising market. As before remarked the question is not a new one—one Chief Commissioner of Burma after another has urged the necessity for the construction of this railway, and has been strongly supported by numerous Chambers of Commerce and by every British traveller to the region who has given the matter any study. Indeed so far as we are aware no responsible person has ever controverted the view that a railway to Ssumao is pre-requisite to any marked development of our trade in those regions. But it is one thing to acknowledge the need for action and another to take action—the road to commercial advancement is not paved with good intentions. While successive British Governments have allowed matters to remain in *statu quo*, notwithstanding frequent representations on the subject, the French have been very active. The recent Franco-Russian alliance in the Far Fast has materially aided their schemes of a monopoly of trade, and has in inverse ratio placed new difficulties in the way of the carrying out of our long-talked-of project. Those difficulties need not be enumerated here—it is sufficient to say that they will tax all the diplomacy, of which Lord Salisbury is a master. Action must no longer be delayed: what the Foreign Minister does must be done quickly, if we are to hold our own and develop a market so full of latent possibilities as that of Western China.

THE report of the Chingleput Reformatory School shows that in the past year there was a marked improvement in the conduct of the boys from the city of Madras. Whereupon the compiler observes that it would appear as if the worst characters from that city have already passed through this school. Nevertheless he asserts that the new pupils generally continue to cause more trouble than the old ones. One great fault with such pupils is their propensity to steal anything eatable, chiefly from the garden, and "combined with this fault is a proneness to fibbing, one of the characteristic defects in criminals or moral weaklings"—possibly of others when caught, but no matter. In the last report it was remarked that the majority of the boys possessed marked facial peculiarities, which pointed to strong animal instincts and to low mental and moral qualities. The superintendent of the school, a most minute observer apparently, is glad to note in this connection that the general question of juvenile delinquents, their crimes as due to psycho-pathological tendencies, conditioned by physical organization and fostered by early influences, the traditional mode of dealing with such delinquents, and the best scholastic scheme for rehabilitating them will form subjects of discussion at the International Congress to be held in Florence next year on the protection and management of childhood. And he may be able to improve the youths under his charge after he has perused reports of the proceedings for we do not suppose the Madras Government proposes to send him there. That section of the report which deals with moral training is not less remarkable than that which relates to their conduct. The superintendent says that during "recreation hours and Sunday walks, when the character and disposition of boys are largely developed," the two sets of boys, one forming the junior division, and the other the senior, are now effectually separated "so as to prevent the contagion that would insensibly or otherwise contaminate the younger boys when associated with older ones." What he means by contagion and contamination in Sunday walks is not quite clear, but the superintendent and the Director of Public Instruction in Madras seem to know, for it is added: "For this reason the separation of the two divisions during general education and industrial hours also is urged as being highly desirable, but this separation cannot be effected until the accommodation of the school is extended." The school seems to work well notwithstanding the contagion and contamination, only eleven former pupils turning out badly, and in these cases the superintendent says "their misconduct or relapse was chiefly due to their own evil-disposed relatives and friends, who have driven them back to evil courses." This, we presume, he knows of his own knowledge, for he laments that discharged reformatory children must be sent back to their parents, and in support of his contention that this should not be, he quotes Signor Ferriani, a distinguished Italian jurist, who has had the opportunity of watching the careers of two thousand juvenile delinquents who passed under his eye in his capacity as a magistrate, and is strongly of opinion that "small chance has a juvenile delinquent of moral recovery or social rehabilitation if relegated back to the parents whose own depravity or culpable negligence drove him or left him drift into crime."

CONSIDERABLE activity has been displayed in the Central Provinces during the past year in connection with the cotton industries. Twenty-six factories are now working at Nagpur, Wardha, Chanda, Nimar, and Jubbulpore. The larger cotton mills are worked by shifts and stoppages—shifts for children, stoppages for adults—while of the fourteen smaller ones about half work by shifts and half by stoppages. It goes without saying, though the fact is a surprise to the Central Province authorities, that wages run higher in the factories than for the ordinary labourer, and the standard of comfort among the employes is reported to be a high one. The Chief Commissioner had occasion during the year to notice the large number of foreigners employed in the police and forest departments in the Nimar District. One explanation offered was the existence of factories; able-bodied men preferred the position of a factory-labourer to that of a forester or policeman. The Deputy Commissioner of Chanda reports that most of the hands employed in his district are up-country men, who contrive to live comfortably themselves, while sending money home to their families. It is satisfactory to find that in the larger Nagpur mills the ventilation, water-supply, and sanitation are well attended to. As a rule throughout the Provinces the larger mills mitigate the effects of the hot weather by supply of khus-khus tatties, and in the smaller mills many, therefore, do not work in hot weather. The health and comfort of the operatives are, therefore, as a rule sufficiently studied.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, with the outward mails of the 16th instant, left Aden, at 11 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, at noon.

THE Coates Memorial Fund now stands at over Rs. 4,000. The Maharaja Bahadur of Darbangah has given a donation of Rs. 1,500 and the Maharanee of Darbangah Rs. 500, Sir Jotendra Mohan Tagore, K.C.S.I., has also given a Rs. 50 donation. His Highness the Maharaja of Darbangah has also been pleased to agree to be one of the trustees.

YESTERDAY's meeting of the Corporation resolved, on the motion of Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, seconded by Mr. Sundernath Khote, that the Commissioner's report regarding the conditions of the existing Municipal printing contract be recorded. That the Corporation regret that Mr. Acworth should not have referred in his letter on the printing contract to the Municipal Secretary, dated 4th January, 1895, to the important condition subject to which the contractors offered to give discount on the scheduled rates, the acceptance of which condition practically rendered nugatory the discount and the consequent alleged saving to the Municipality by the acceptance of that contract in preference to another, and that he omitted to inform the heads of departments specifically of this condition, thereby involving loss to the Municipality. Dr. Bahadurji remarked that the sum of Rs. 170 represented the loss of suffered during two or three months only of the five-years' contract, but the loss would have been excessive had he not brought forward his motion to save the Municipality from the heavy loss. Dr. Bahadurji passed severe strictures on the Commissioner's act in withholding the important provision in the contract from a letter to the Standing Committee, as that business-like body would not have sanctioned the proposal, and the tender would not have been sent to the Corporation. The whole thing, he said, seemed very curious, and was not quite straightforward.

YESTERDAY, at a meeting of the Corporation, Mr. K. M. Shroff brought an important matter to the notice of the Corporation as regards road-watering in Bombay during the monsoon. Mr. Shroff pointed out that the present system of employing carts and bullocks to water the roads was, to say the least, a barbarous one, and at the same time very expensive. During the long breaks in the monsoon the dust entered their chambers and caused discomfort and inconvenience to them. He strongly recommended the system of watering the roads by means of hydrants being fixed to the mains, which was not only a more effective way of watering, but was very economical in the long run. It was then, on the motion of Mr. Shroff, resolved that the Commissioner be requested to report on the probable annual cost of watering roads in the city by means of hydrants fixed directly from the mains.

WE regret to announce the death of Captain W. A. M. Wilson, S.C., D.A.A.G. for Musketry, second circle, which sad event took place at Deolali, from enteric fever, yesterday morning.

LIEUTENANT FRANCIS OWEN-LEWIS, attached to 12th Bombay Infantry, having arrived in Bombay on langage leave, is attached to the 22nd Bombay Infantry.

SOME amusement, says the Calcutta paper, has been caused by the official judgment which objects to Mr. Sunder's Settlement Report, that it contains much that is "unnecessary and unsuitable." Even if the censure were justifiable, it is distinctly ungracious and ill-timed. For the report is admittedly an admirable one in many respects, and represents a vast amount of arduous labour,—labour which, as we have shown, has resulted in a large accession of revenue. The official stricture, however, is far from being justifiable, as a glance at some of the standards in settlement literature would show. Mr. Sunder is taken to task for having written an interesting, and valuable account of the Jalpaiguri District, instead of compiling an arid, colourless, repellant statistical record of a conventional type. But if this is a crime in official eyes, it is by no means confined to Mr. Sunder's Report. Among a host of similar offenders we may instance Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, C.S., in his Gorackpur Report, 1895, Mr. W. E. Pearson, C.S., in his Jullundur Report, Mr. Denzil Ibbetson, C.S., in his Kurnal Report, Mr. H. St. G. Tucker, C.S., in his Kohat Report. All the reports mentioned have met with the cordial approval of Government, and stand high in public estimation. It will thus be seen that if Mr. Sunder has been guilty of indiscretion he has at least gone astray in excellent company. Only in Bengal, it would seem, is it possible for an officer to expend himself upon a laborious piece of work, and to be cruelly snubbed for having succeeded in a difficult achievement.

THE Hon. Cecil Rhodes is of opinion that the proposed transcontinental cable from Cape Colony to Egypt would be eventually built, provided the Imperial Government recognised its obligations with regard to the Soudan, and rendered the work of construction possible by clearing the country of the Mahdi and his followers.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRIAL AT KUCHENG.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

It is reported that owing to the protests made by the Consuls they have been permitted to attend the trial at Kucheng. Six of the prisoners have already been convicted of murder.

DINNER TO MR. BHOWNUGGREE.

Mr. Bhownuggree, M.P., was present at a Parsee dinner, which was given to celebrate his election.

In the course of a speech after dinner Mr. Bhownuggree promised to serve India to the utmost.

Sir Edwin Arnold, who was present, said he hoped soon to see Mahomedan and Hindu members of the House of Commons.

MAHOMEDAN REBELLION IN KANSU.

Aug. 26.

The *Times'* correspondent at Shanghai telegraphs that the Mahomedan rebellion in the province of Kansu is spreading seriously.

THE *TIMES* ON COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT.

THE *TIMES* ON MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

The *Times*, in a special article to-day, regards the statement made by Mr. Chamberlain, when replying to the deputation, which waited upon him on Saturday, in reference to the construction of railways in West Africa, as indicating an intention on the part of the Government to do for the Crown Colonies what the self-governing Colonies have done for themselves.

THE MALAGASY EXPEDITION.

PARIS, Aug. 25.

General Duchesne telegraphs from Soanvadria, under date of 20th, that he would march to-morrow with the Voyron Brigade to attack Andriba.

THE OUTRAGE ON BARON DE ROTHSCHILD.

Aug. 26.

The authors of the outrage on Baron Alphonse de Rothschild have not been found yet. It is believed to be the work of Anarchists.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

The Bombay mails of the 9th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

ADEN, Aug. 26.

The s. s. Peninsular, with the mails of the 16th instant, left here, at 11 o'clock, this morning, for Bombay.

THE CHITRAL RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

General Low arrived at Malakand on the 24th.

The following moves took place on the 24th :—2 Companies Buffs, from Ashreth to Gujar ; 3 Companies 25th Punjab Infantry and 2 Maxim Guns, Ziarat to Chamakand ; 2-3rd Gurkhas, Khar to Chakdara ; No. 6 Company Madras Sappers, to Nowshera, whence they entrained for Pindi ; and No. 1 Company Bengal Sappers, from Ashreth to Badugal.

On the 25th :—2 Companies Buffs, from Gujar to Dir ; 3 companies 25th Punjab Infantry and 2 Maxim Guns, Chamarkand to Chitral ; and 2-3rd Gurkhas, Chakdara to Serai.

On the 24th, at 12-30 p.m., at Khar, four bullock drivers were killed, and one severely and one slightly wounded. The latter saw four men armed with swords escaping over the bank, inside which men were sleeping.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 26.

Final orders regarding the arrangements for location of troops on the Malakand and at Chakdara will be issued by the Government of India after the consideration of the reports regarding the proposed camp, and fortified posts.

Sir Robert Low and General Stedman are expected shortly to send in their proposals.

INSTALLATION OF THE MEHTAR OF CHITRAL.

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

Sir George Robertson has reached Chitral, and will hold a grand durbar to instal the new Mehtar as soon as possible, proceeding to Simla again immediately, instead of returning to his post at Gilgit.

THE KHAN OF DIR.

The Khan of Dir is to be suitably rewarded by Government for the excellent services rendered by him during the recent campaign.

THE PILGRIMS SHIP BILL.

The Select Committee on the Pilgrims Ship Bill will commence their sittings on Wednesday. Three meetings will be held before the final preparation of the report for presentation in Council.

THE PAMIRS.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 26.

The Pamir Boundary Commission party, journeying to the Upper Oxus Valley by way of the Darkot and Baroghil Passes in July, did not expect much difficulty from the state of the weather as a matter of fact, however, they had a trying time losing many baggage animals. This will enable the Russian officers to realize almost insurmountable difficulties in the way of military advance from that direction.

VOLUNTEER LONG SERVICE MEDAL.

The Secretary of State has, on the recommendation of the Government of India, sanctioned an extension to this country of the Volunteer Long Service Medal, under the same rules as that laid down in England, that is, twenty years' efficient service. The break of two years in the continuity of the service will not disqualify any volunteer for decoration.

CRICKET : POONA *VS.* KATHIAWAR.

POONA, Aug. 26.

A cricket match, Poona *vs.* Kathiawar, was played to-day. The Gymkhana team was rather too strong for Kathiawar, and played havoc with them. Nearly half their team put in bowling, but there was no effect, and the Gymkhana closed their innings for 333 runs. Kathiawar then went in, but unfortunately broke to pieces, making only 30 runs. The highest score, made by Mr. Macnaghten, was 10. The match will be continued to-morrow.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESSES TO THE HON'BLE MR. SETALWAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Aug. 25.

Congratulatory addresses were, to-day, presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Setalwad at Surat and Rander, Vithalwady. The premises were grandly decorated, and various entertainments provided. The honourable guest made suitable replies, and exhorted the Surat factions to be moderate. Mr. Nagarsheth presented the address. He was also entertained by his caste-people.

CONFIRMATION OF A DEATH SENTENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 19.

One Nama bin Raojee, a Maharatta, who killed his wife in 1893, disguised as a Gosavi, was sentenced to death. His sentence has now been confirmed by the High Conrt, and he will be executed on the 11th September next.

DISOBEYING POLICE ORDERS.

Of the ten Hindus, who were recently apprehended by the police for not obeying their orders when playing music, near the Daruvalla Musjid, four are convicted by Mr. Plunkett, the City Magistrate, the first to pay a fine of Rs. 200, and the rest Rs. 50 each.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

The Presidential Assault-at-Arms commenced early morning. Six events were contested at the central gymnasium. Captain Davidson, Inspector of Gymnasia, and the Officers undergoing the course of special training, undertaking the duties of judges. The gymnastic performances were quite up to the standard of the previous exhibitions, and were all keenly contested. In bayonet contests by teams of Infantry six teams competed—the 2nd Grenadiers, the 23rd, and the 25th Rifles all tied, and the result will be decided on Thursday next. In gymnastic generally, open to non-instructors, Lance Corporal Ward, Lancashire Fusiliers, made 141 points, and won Rs. 20 ; Private Sedgwick King's Own Yorkshire Regiment, 138 points, won Rs. 10. In gymnastic generally, open to gymnastic instructors, Sergeant Flynn made 166 points, and won Rs. 25 ; Lance-Corporal Lloyd, King's Own, made 140 points, and won Rs. 15. Several mounted events were competed. On the race-course a good gathering of spectators assembled. The finals have not been decided, and are put off till Friday and Saturday. In the heads and posts competition nineteen competed. Bombardier Abearn, L Battery, won the first prize of Rs. 20 ; Sergeant-Major Dudge, of the same Battery, won Rs. 10. For the Natives in the same competition Dafedar Sheikrahman, Poona Horse, won the first prize of Rs. 15. In sword vs. lance, mounted, Sergeant Bradley, L Battery, won Rs. 20, and the silver medal, presented by the Royal Military Tournament of London. Corporal Last, 36th Battery, who came second, won Rs. 10. In bayonet *vs.* bayonet Lance Naik Bahadur Sirkul, Sappers and Miners, won Rs. 15, and the silver medal, presented by the London Committee. In bayonet *vs.* sword, dismounted, Private Chandhasin, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, won the prize, and the silver medal.

THE CHITRAL FORCE.

MARCHING BACK AGAIN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LARAM KOTAL, Aug. 19.

Sir Robert Low and Staff left the Laram Kotal on the 9th, and marched via Rubat and Sadu Ferry to Panjkora. From there General Low, General Blood, Major Deane (Chief Political Officer) and A.-D.-C., went up to Mundah for the settling down of Umra Khan's relatives, who had come up from Peshawar, in the Jandol Valley, prior to its evacuation by our troops. Of these relatives of Umra Khan one Majid Khan is the principal ; but there is no real recognised ruler in Jandol at the present time, and it remains to be seen whether Majid Khan kills some one, and becomes *de facto* ruler of the country.

General Low returned by Panjkora and Serai to Laram, arriving on the 16th. The Jandol Valley was evacuated by our troops on the 14th, half the 2nd Brigade marching out on the 13th, and the head-quarters and the other half Brigade on the 14th. On the night of the 13th there was a fearful storm of rain and wind at Mundah. Tents were blown away, or blown to ribbons, and quantities of coats and kilts were carried off by the wind to "that bourne from which no kilt returns" ; the miserable proprietors have been "clothed on with modesty and great coats" ~~ever since. At Kotkai one of the~~ K. O. S. B.s went swimming, was washed down-stream, and spent the night under a rock, appearing stark naked on parade next morning.

The troops evacuated the Jandol Valley without firing a shot. This is entirely due to the sound political measures taken in dealing with the tribes all through the campaign. In Major Deane, Chief Political Officer, we have had a man of firmness, tact, and discretion in dealing with people who might have been exceedingly troublesome on the occasion of our leaving the valley. It was an occasion requiring a man whom the tribes held in respect, even in awe ; who they knew would hold them responsible for the slightest sign of hostility, and the Government have been fortunate in finding the right man. The Jandol Valley is the junction of the territories of many hostile tribes, and had the management of them been in less capable hands our evacuation of the valley might have ended in a fiasco instead of with an unqualified success. As it was, the tribal "badragas" were out each night on the hills while our troops were marching down to prevent any incursion of outside tribes, and when the Khans of Nawagai and Pashat came in on the 14th to Panjkora to pay their farewell respects the "jirgahs" included one from the Utman Khels, a tribe who might have given us considerable annoyance had they not been held as in a leash by a strong man. It has been hitherto the custom to give "jirgahs" coming in presents of money. However, during this campaign no presents have been made them. They have learnt that their coming in will gain them a fair hearing, but that it is not regarded as a favour on their part. It has been the visit of a dependent to his superior. We have left the Jandol Valley quiet, we have done no wanton damage to life and property, and we have paid compensation for crops destroyed ; yet we have shown our power and lost no prestige by evacuation.

The heat at Mundah made us all very irritable, and one officer having tripped twice over his sword, was heard to remark : "The climax has arrived ! If I trip over my something-or-other sword *once* more, I'll send in my paper !"

The Gordons had a splendid sing-song the night before we left Mundah, and the inhabitants must have felt surprised when the finest banjo-player in India gave us "Kabul River," and the voices of some two thousand men sounded through the darkness, singing :

"Ford-ford-ford of Kabul River,
Ford of Kabul River in the dark.
Keep the crossing-stakes beside you,
And you'll find that they will guide you,
'Cross the ford of Kabul River in the dark."

We had an archæologist up here the other day, but the climate or something did not agree with him, and he returned home rapidly. He did not wait long enough to see the Kaffir idols, which were brought in with shirt-buttons for eyes.

You of course have known long since about the arrangements for garrisoning Chitral, Malakand, and Chakdara. The 25th P. I. are on their way up there now, the 2-3rd Gurkhas follow soon, and we hope that when the heavy baggage of these two regiments has passed up the line we shall hear some news of our returning. There is, of course, great grief in these two regiments at being "stuck for Chitral." The Chitral Valley is a beautiful one, but "a thing of beauty" is very far from being a "joy for ever," when one is the person destined to enjoy it ! The Chitral Valley is a Garden of Eden, *minus* Eve and *plus* the Devil. Its inhabitants possess what I believe Archdeacon Farrar once called "the Belial grace of a child of the Devil."

Before we left Jandol the idea got about that we intended disarming the whole valley, and the price of rifles there went down to Rs. 70. It has now gone up again to Rs. 300, and murder will become a fine art again. The people have pleasing attractive little ways. For instance, they take great care of their "bunniahs," who supply them with the necessaries of life ; and when the tribe gets too much in debt to the "bunniah," they cut his throat, and start another one.

We have had much mist and rain, but it is bright, cold, and clear now, and we can see across the valley to where the K. O. S. B.s, Gordons, and a Battery are up on Birchan Rai, or as the Tommies call it "Peckham Rye."

There is a sad little song going about :

"Gin a draby meet a draby.
Up on Birchan Rye."

The remainder of the song is in process of composition.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.

INTERNATIONAL RIVALRY.

From France, Germany, Denmark, South Africa, America, Italy and Belgium come reports of the most encouraging nature concerning the growth of the various sports and pastimes which, by reason of the prowess our countrymen have always displayed, have been generally regarded as "quite English." On the turf, in the cricket field, on the river and the racing paths our supremacy is being challenged all round, and if we are to judge of coming events by the various shadows which have been thrown around Britishers will require as much or more of the old skill, the indomitable courage, and the telling tenacity of purpose if we are to keep our place in the everlasting struggle for the lead which is always going on. As it is, there can be no question that in one or two departments of sport America can give us a decided start. Take cycling and horse trotting as instances. In Zimmerman the Americans have far and away the speediest rider who ever crossed a bicycle ; for sheer speed over short distances England has not a single rider who could live with him. Nor is he a butterfly rider, either ; he does not do a brilliant performance one day only to fall to pieces the next, but he keeps up his form for months at a stretch, and after the busiest of seasons on the racing path would still be able to give starts away to all and sundry who cared to oppose him. When visiting Europe last season he practically made hacks of everyone who got up against him in the principal races. In this particular branch of modern sport, then, we have to bow to force of circumstances and award pride of place to Cousin Jonathan. But while we have to give way for speed rates, pure and simple, when the question of endurance comes to be considered, America's position is by means so good. 'Record' performances over long distances have become so frequent of recent years that only those whose particular business it is to keep a check upon them are able to say off-hand just what the best performance of the moment is. However, it may be taken for granted that Europe could easily select a dozen men as representative long-distance riders who would, if one may borrow an expressive Yankeeism, "lick creation." Huret, the French champion, would probably be able to give long starts away to any representatives of the Stars and Stripes over a 500 miles ride ; whilst England makes a brave show of long-distance cracks with such men as Shorland, Holbein, Mills, Edge, Hunt, Carlisle, Lucas, Sansom, and Oxborrow, to say nothing of the sterling little rider from Wales, Michael, who has done lots of brilliant things on a safety bicycle. Except in a few districts, trotting has never been a sport of the masses of Britain, and although the achievements of our trotters, from the time of Steel Grey down to the latest equine celebrity, Lady Combermere, are never likely to fade from the annals of the sport, it is pretty certain that we have had no milers of recent times equal to Maud S. Jay-Eye-See, Nancy Hanks, Alix, or Sunol, the last-mentioned having been credited with trotting a mile in 2mins. 8¼secs. on a kite-shaped track in October, 1891, whilst a week previous half-a-mile had been covered by the same trotter in 1min. 2¼secs., almost, but not quite, as fast as the cycle record for the same distance. The doings of the famous American trotters open up a wide field of research, and much interesting gossip might be written concerning them. But as I am anxious to say something about the projected visit of the Cambridge team of athletes to America and one or two other topics, the celebrities of the trotting path must be left for a future letter. The Trotting Union of Great Britain and Ireland has already accomplished much good work, and those gentlemen who have interested themselves in its success are not without hope that their labours will bear fruit before many more years have passed, and that we shall eventually be enabled to more nearly approach the phenomenal times done over the American courses than we have hitherto is a cordial desire that will be shared by every English lover of sport.

THE GROWTH OF ATHLETICS.

Not for some years has such a fillip been given to athletics as we have had during the present year of grace. Only a few weeks ago we had one of the most successful championship meeting ever organised by the Amateur Athletic Association, our University men supporting the different competitions in rare style. This must have been very gratifying to the officials, but the presence of the quartette representing the South African Amateur Athletic Association lent a charm distinctly its own. This organisation has been in existence for a a period of eighteen months only, I believe, but that it possesses any amount of enterprise and vitality is demonstrated by the fact that our men have been met in open competition by its representatives, who, although unsuccessful in carrying off a championship, gave promise of future excellency. Due allowance must always be made, however, for climatic changes, many expert judges averring that anything like a lengthened stay in England would improve their chance in competitions very materially. One of their number, H. D. Gradwell, of Grahamstown, is of magnificent proportions, standing six feet five inches, and it was rather hard luck that he should have excelled himself in putting the weight only to see his distance (43ft. 1in.) beaten by such a wonderful "putter" as D. Horgan. In sprinting the brothers Blignant have scarcely done themselves justice—that is to say, they have seldom run up to the form accredited to them at the Cape. P. Hunter, the fourth member of the party, has proved himself a good all-round athlete, if not quite up to championship form. Leaving out of consideration for the moment their various successes and failures, it is a matter for congratulation that such pluck should be forthcoming from the new generation in South Africa, and one can only hope that a like spirit of emulation will always be dominant in the councils of the latest Athletic Association across the seas. France, it is pleasing to note, extended a courteous invitation to the South African contingent, and under the auspices of the Racing Club de France a pleasant little meeting was got through, every one of the Colonists gaining distinction in some way or another. These International courtesies are really very gratifying, and go to show that whatever differences of opinion may exist between the authorities who undertake the government of cycling the most cordial relations exist in other branches of sport.

CAMBRIDGE VS. YALE.

October 5th next promises to be a veritable red letter day in the history of these universities, it being very probable that the coming athletic contest will evoke more enthusiasm amongst the followers of the respective teams than the famous eight-oared race on the Thames did some score of years ago between the Oxford and Harvard crews. On that occasion the Dark Blues simply rowed away from their opponents with the greatest of ease, to the great delight of English sportsmen; but whether or not the Light Blue contingent will be able to repeat the victory must remain to be seen. Those who are supposed to be qualified to guage up the merits of the respective competitors, and pronounce thereupon, are inclined to the opinion that victory will rest with Americans. For a time there was a difference of opinion as to whether a 220 or a 300 yards race should form one of the contests, Cambridge favouring the latter distance. Yale having given way on this point, everything now appears thoroughly settled, and when the Englishmen set sail on August 31st they will carry with them the heartiest wishes of the athletic brotherhood for their success. With such sterling men as FitzHerbert, Lutyens, Horan, and Mendelson, the reputation of the Light Blue flag will be in good hands.

THE CORNELL CREW.

As was only to be expected, the doings at Henley have afforded a few of the American journalists a splendid opportunity of indulging in a bit of hysterical spreadeagleism. Very bitter things have been written, but their very bitterness and blind partisanship have robbed the statements of any weight they may have possessed without their adjectival adornments. Ninety-nine persons out of every hundred on this side of the silver streak are agreed that it was a regrettable incident in every way that caused the tide of public feeling at Henley to turn against our American visitors, and we feel pretty sure that the great majority of Britishers are willing to forget it. What possible good can accrue from the publication of the fulminations of "an aggrieved parent"—most of us have met this gentleman before—is not easily apparent. Over-trained or undertrained, the crew were beaten, and impartial judges will question the sportsmanlike qualities of any individual who persistently ignores this simple fact. Nothing would please me better than to see the Cornell men brace themselves together for another trial of skill and stamina, and should they be blessed with the good fortune to stier their barque to victory at Henley in 1896 they will find plenty of Englishmen ready with a good big cheer.

FAMILIAR FACES.

With the best half of the cricket season now a thing of the past, we shall soon be listening for the war whoop of the leather-chasers, for in less than a month flannels, bats, and pads will be laid aside for football knickerbockers and shin-guards. To the ardent lover of the summer game the intrusion of the football player will be unwelcome, but modern developments appear to have made eight months' play imperative, and the amiable British public have apparently no choice but to grin and bear it. In common with many others, I have long sighed for the Football Association to step in and knock off a clear month of the modern football programme without staying to argue the pros. and cons. of the matter. It would be best to curtail the season by a month, and discuss the question afterwards. This, however, is not exactly what I set out to write when I put down the line, "Familiar faces." The faces I have in my mind's eye are those of George Alfred Lohmann and Edward Hastings Buckland. Everyone, I am sure, will be pleased to learn of the progress of cricket in South Africa, and if there is anyone capable of giving impetus to the game out there Lohmann is the man. But whilst he is well and strong he can ill be spared from English cricket, and I make bold to say that his reappearance in the Surrey Eleven has given satisfaction to thousands upon thousands. Of course, after his long spell of ill-health, grave doubts were entertained about his retention of form, but these have been quickly and effectually dispelled, and the public are as ready and as anxious to cheer on their favourite as ever they were. Lohmann is, and always has been, a thorough cricketer ; there is nothing finicking or half-hearted about his play, and whether he is sending down those splendid length theory balls, whether he is darting hither and thither in the slips, or whether he is batting, his whole heart and soul is in the task before him—he sees his duty, and goes for it straight. To see him make one of his inimitable catches in the slips is to receive an education in the possibilities of fielding, and one might not be charged with excessive exaggeration if it were said that late cutting at cricket would soon become one of the lost arts were a race of Abels, Lohmanns, and Tunnicliffes to spring up. The crack Surrey bowler has only just passed his 30th year, having been born in June, 1865, so that he should have several years of usefulness on the cricket field yet before him.

HAMPSHIRE TO THE FRONT.

The advancement of Hampshire to the first-class is poetic justice of the most ordinary kind, and from the moment a claim was made on their behalf for recognition at the hands of the other first-class cricketing counties, not a single syllable has been heard in opposition. How wonderfully they have justified their claim the statistics of the game will show. Not that their progress will greatly concern the modern heroes of the game, I suppose ; but to the old, old school the steady rise of Hants will bring back a flood of the most pleasurable recollections. Mr. H. W. Forster, Dr. R. Bencraft, Mr. F. M. Lacey, and others have long toiled in the vineyard on behalf of their country ; their efforts have been most ably seconded by Captain Wynyard—one of the most accurate and dashing outfielders it has been my good fortune to see—Captain Cuinton, and half-a-dozen or so sturdy professionals. And now, with the sun of prosperity just peeping above the horizon, another sterling cricketer puts in an appearance on their behalf, rolls up his sleeves, and sends his opponents to the right-about in the smartest fashion. This is what Mr. Buckland has done. Although qualified for Middlesex by birth—having first seen the light at Laleham on June 20, 1864—he has for some time been engaged in professional duties at Winchester, and consequently appears under a residental qualification. He is an old Marlburian, and in 1881 played in the Eleven against Cheltenham. Afterwards he went to Eton, and on to Oxford later. In the earlier days of his cricket career he used to bowl fast underhand, one of his best performances in his school days being against Cheltenham in 1882, when he had seven wickets for fifteen runs. Installed at New College, Oxford, in 1883, he quickly made his way to the front, having discarded the underhand bowling for slow round arm. During the 1883 season he captured no fewer than 72 wickets at a cost of a trifle over six runs each, for Marlborough. Although he failed to get a trial in the earlier matches at Oxford in 1884, when he took seven M.C.C. wickets for 17, this performance gained him his blue. He had a very big share in the somewhat sensational victory of Oxford over Cambridge in 1886, as there was a possibility of the Light Blues saving the game when he was put on to bowl. All doubts, however, were soon put at rest, for in twenty overs he took the last five wickets for 14 runs only, and won Oxford the match. Four times in minor matches has Mr. Buckland taken all ten wickets in an innings, and besides being a destructive bowler he can get runs as well as a good many, and is an expert racket and football player. Such is the old Oxonian who has thrown in his lot with Hampshire, whose renaissance has given such unalloyed satisfaction to every true lover of the game. Is it too much to hope for the reappearance of another old Marlborough "boy," A. G. Steel ? On Lancashire fields there is always a glorious welcome awaiting him.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, with the English mails of the 16th instant, left Aden at 11 a. m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday at noon. She brings the following passengers :—

From London: Mr. A. W. Brodie and native woman, Mr. C. S. Watson, Mr. G. H. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. Harkness and infant, Mr. D. H. Hunter, Miss Prideaux, Mr. H. T. Ross, Mr. Maylan, Mr. and Mrs. Koch and infant, Capt. A. E. G. Annesley, Mrs. Whitehead and four children, Mr. A. D. St. C. Barr, Mrs. James Da Costa, Mr. N. Macpherson and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Douse and daughter, Mr. Leonard Douse, Mr. William Douse, Mr. and Mrs. Hobday, Mr. F. W. Cashing, Major and Mrs. A. Bayly, Mr. Hossain, Mr. Hirschborn, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen, three children, and two native servants, Mr. J. Dyer, Mr. J. H. Iven, Mr. T. A. Manning, Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Boggs and three children, Mr. F. W. A. Prideaux, and Mrs. R. G. C. Westbrook and infant.

From Brindisi : Mr. J. J. Bosanquet, Mr. Jopp, Mr. and Mrs. L. Jones, Surg.-Capt. Macnamara, Mr. R. E. Enthoven, Vety.-Capt. J. W. A. Morgan, Mr. W. Milne, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Wilde, Major Hon. R. T. Lawley, Mr. V. Woods, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. D. Barry, Miss E. A. Lawrie, Col. Brownrigg, Mr. J. C. Spiers, Mr. J. C. Duffers, Mr. J. Brandreth, Mr. N. S. Sinde, Mr. and Mrs. Danes, Rev. A. C. Fuller, Mr. M. Manschi, Mr. E. N. Drury, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Davies.

ARRIVAL OF THE VESSEL STRANDED NEAR ZANZIBAR.

The steamer Taif, belonging to Mr. Hajee Cassum, which grounded on the 30th June last, on the reef, off the south extreme point of Tumbattu Island, near Zanzibar, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, under the command of Captain G. Lemiere. The Taif after having been extricated from her perilous position, under circumstances already narated, was taken to Zanzibar, and beached at Malindi Spit, where such temporary repairs as were necessary in order to bring her to Bombay were carried out under the immediate supervision of Mr. Robert Aitkin, the chief engineer of the vessel. The survey of the repairs took place on the 5th instant, Captain Agnew, R. N. R., port officer, the chief carpenter of the flagship St. George, and the chief engineer of the Taif, who were the surveyors ; pronounced the ship seaworthy, and fit to proceed to Bombay. A naval court-of-inquiry was held at the British Consulate, at Zanzibar, to enquire into the circumstances of the grounding of the s. s. Taif. The members of the court-of-inquiry exonerated the captain and officers of the vessel from blame. The Taif left Zanzibar, on the 11th instant, and travelled to Bombay very slowly, running only 9½ knots per hour. She had experienced S.-W. winds, and fine weather. She has entered the Prince's Dock, and after discharging her ballast, which is of firewood, will probably go into the P. and O. dry dock for thorough repairs.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 24.

On Tuesday, the 20th, the annual sports of the 2nd Bombay Lancers came off. The afternoon sports began at 3 o'clock, but most of the visitors arrived between 4 and 5 o'clock. The Grand-stand, which had been erected, and most tastefully decorated with carpets, plants, and crossed lances, with pennants flying, was crowded with spectators, amongst whom were their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Sandhurst, and H. E. General Nairne and Mrs. Nairne. The Band of the 2nd Grenadiers discoursed a charming programme of music during the afternoon. A large refreshment tent was pitched near the Stand, where most enticing refreshments were lavishly dispensed.

One of the most interesting events was tent-pegging and lime-cutting in sections of four. The pace throughout was good. It was a pity so many of the limes remained unsliced, and very few pegs were taken by the several sections. The Lancers came off victorious, making 50 points to 48 made by two other sections.

The tent-pegging in sections of four, created a good deal of interest, and was a pretty sight, but one would have liked to see more pegs taken. This event was won by the 27th Battery from the 36th.

The ladies' tilting at the ring came next. The following competed :—Mrs. Mercer, Mrs. Humfrey, Miss Stevens, Miss Turnbull, Mrs. Pilleau, Mrs. Turner-Jones, Mrs. Harrison, and Mrs. Fletcher. Mrs. Humfrey's pace and style were unmistakably good, and the prize was awarded to her. Mrs. Mercer also deserves credit for her smart riding.

The most amusing and novel event of the afternoon was the pig-sticking. A fine piebald pig was let loose, and on the word "ride" the field charged over a couple of fences, and went for him with spears, the heads of which were covered with soft pads. Piggie headed for home without the slightest hesitation, and after various unsuccessful attempts to get through the herds of natives assembled round the field he was "corpsed" by Mr. Lane who rode his race in first-rate style. The musical ride was out of the way good, and the turnout of the horses and men particularly smart. The dismounted practice, and the chokra scramble, brought a most enjoyable and successful afternoon to a close. On Wednesday, the 21st, nearly all Poona drove out to Ganeshkind to one of Lady Sandhurst's pleasant garden-parties. The usual amusement were provided. Golf, shooting, tennis, and putting, with the addition, this time, of a gorgeously dressed Aunt Sally. I overheard it remarked that she had been seen in the same dress at Mahableshwar during the hot weather. She evidently does not share the extravagant opinions of some of the ladies here, who assure me, that the dresses they wear at Mahableshwar have to be thrown away as soon as the season is over, on account of the red dust which spoils them. I have always had my doubts about the absolute truth of this kind of statement, as I fancy I notice several old friends in the way of frocks, besides Aunt Sally's. Amid all the other excitements of the Poona season golf still holds its own, and the two opening handicaps of the season were played off this week. The men's which took place on Tuesday, the 20th, was won by Major Kellie, of the South Lancashire Regiment, His Excellency Lord Sandhurst coming in a good second. The scores may interest some of your readers, so I forward them :—

	1st Rd.	2nd Rd.	Total	Handi-cap.	Net score.
Major Kellie	49	53	102	— 11	= 91
H E Lord Sandhurst	62	59	121	— 28	= 93
Mr Le Mesurier	47	55	102	— 6	= 96
Capt Davidson	49	53	102	scr.	=102
Mr Shewan	54	48	102	+ 1	=103
Mr Tod	56	53	109	— 6	=103
H H Aga Khan	56	64	120	— 15	=105
Col Grant	61	57	118	— 11	=107
Mr Monteath	59	63	122	— 14	=108
Col Tidy	52	55	107	+ 1	=108
Mr Warden	76	72	148	— 40	=108
Mr Osmaston	63	62	125	— 16	=119
Capt Walton	62	51	113	scr.	=113
Surg-Major Croly	59	58	117	scr.	=117

The ladies' handicap was played off on Thursday, the 22nd, and Mrs. Le Mesurier came off victorious with the very excellent scores of 38 the 1st round, and 42 the second, her Excellency Lady Sandhurst coming in second. The following are the scores and the handicap points:—

	1st Rd.		2nd Rd.	Total,	Hdp.	Net Scores.
Mrs Le Mesurier	38	+	42	= 80	— 5	=75
Lady Sandhurst	47	+	38	= 85	+ 1	=86
Mrs Harrison	46	+	42	= 88	scr	=88
Mrs Blundell	50	+	56	=106	— 12	=94
Mrs Ogilvie	52	+	49	=101	— 5	=96
Mrs Fraser	51	+	47	= 98	scr	=98
Mrs Kirk	58	+	59	=117	— 8	=109
Mrs Baddeley	62	+	57	=119	— 10	=109

THE RECENT MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I do not want to lessen the victory of the Presidency Eleven ; but please allow me to say a few words about the recent match. Nowhere in the world where cricket is played one side is allowed to insist upon having both the umpires of its own. Still it is strange that the Europeans are allowed to do so here. Unfortunately there is nothing like professional umpires in India, and it is a matter of regret that with all this Parsee cricket, which is so much appreciated by all, no Parsee umpire is allowed in this grand international match.

From a spectator's point of view, I can say that one mistake and a serious mistake too was committed by one of the umpires. Your cricketing correspondent says that "there was a stir among the crowd when Machliwalla was declared "out," yes ; there was a stir, and something more. Dr. Macdonald at the bowler's end was appealed by the wicket-keeper as to whether the batsman was *bowled* or not. The reply was given in the negative. There was something like a scene on the field at this time. Most of the fielders crowded together and appealed to the other umpire, and Mr. Usborne after full two minutes declared the batsman as "*stumped*," because somehow or other the bails were dis-arranged ! European umpires are for the most part conscientious men ; but the task of umpiring is so thankless that there are times when the position of a most conscientious umpire becomes awkward. To all appearance Mr. Sinclair seems to be throwing. Now, Sir, do you think a most conscientious European umpire would venture to take the blame upon himself by declaring that such and such a bowler's action seems doubtful ?—Yours, &c.,

M. M. S.

Bombay, Aug 26.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

Aug. 15.—Sub-Lieutenant the Hon'ble E. S. H. Boyle, R. I. M. S. Canning, has been transferred to R. I. M. S. Warren Hastings. Sub-Lieutenant A. P. Robinson, R.I.M.S. Dalhousie, has been transferred to R. I. M. S. Warren Hastings.

Aug. 18.—Sub-Lieutenant A. G. Bingham, R. I. M. S. Canning, has been transferred to R. I. M. S. Warren Hastings.

POLO.

There will be a return match of three rounds at 5 o'clock sharp between the Jackal Club and the Bombay Gymkhana ; after which there will be the usual practice game. The following constitute the players :—

JACKAL CLUB.	BOMBAY GYMKHANA.
Savile	Prevost
Fairclough	Black
Birkett	Ellison
Procter	Fischer.

A story-teller in the *Daily News* relates that in a village not far from Bedford, a lady canvasser called at a cottage, and after the usual inquiries about the health of the inmates, the conversation turned to politics. When the visitor asked the housewife who her husband would vote for, she frankly replied "Russell." The visitor at once wished to know the reason, and was told, "Well, ma'am, he will get a suit of clothes if he does." This seemed to arouse the visitor's curiosity, and after further conversation she offered the wife half-a-sovereign to divulge her secret. This she refused to do. The visitor, no doubt, supposing the information to be worth it, at last offered her a sovereign, to which sum the wife apparently reluctantly consented. When she had received it she replied, "I'm going to buy him the suit, and you will help to pay for it."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. W. Roughton presiding. There were also present Messrs. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Bhagwandas Narrotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomanji Pestonji Master, Byramjee Nusserwanji Servai, Cowasji Hormusjee, T. W. Cuffe, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji. Messrs. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, FitzGibbon, W. R. Hamilton, Charlestone Hewett, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. Mr. Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurjee, Kaikhosru Nowroji Kabraji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadya, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Mr. G. Lund, Major A. B. Mein, Professor O. V. Muller, Messrs. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon. Mr. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Messrs. Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Varjivandas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Mr. Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

SECTIONAL SEWERAGE AT MAZAGON.

The Corporation recorded report of the Special Drainage Engineer on the subject of sectional sewerage district of Mazagon.

ROAD-WATERING IN THE MONSOON.

The Corporation considered letter from the Acting Commissioner to the Secretary reporting on the subject of road-watering during breaks in the rains.

Mr. K. M. Shroff observed that the dust nuisance in Bombay during the long breaks in the monsoon, which was a source of great inconvenience and caused discomfort to citizens working at the desk as also to the passers-by through the streets. He said that the present system of watering the roads by means of bullock-carts was a barbarous one, and he recommended that the system of watering the roads by means of hydrants being fixed to the mains be substituted, as it was not only a more effective way of watering the roads, but economical in the long run. In order to enable the Corporation to carry out the new scheme, Mr. Shroff placed before the meeting a few facts and figures showing that the new scheme would be more effective and would cause enormous savings in expenditure. He said that they would require a sum of about four lakhs of rupees as the initial cost for the new scheme, which might be raised by a loan with the permission of the Government of India. The Corporation would require about four hundred men to work the hydrants, which would cost about thirty-two thousand rupees for the eight months of the year during which they would have to work. The interest on the loan would come to about twenty-five thousand rupees, and so the total expenditure would come to about fifty-seven thousand rupees per year for road-watering under the new system. The present barbarous system of watering the roads by means of carts and bullocks cost them about eighty-two thousand, so that if the new method were adopted the Municipality would be benefited to the extent of twenty-five thousand rupees per year by way of economy. He then proposed that the Commissioner's letters be recorded, and that he (the Commissioner) be requested to report on the probable annual cost of watering all the roads in the city by means of hydrants fixed from the mains.

Mr. G. Lund seconded the resolution.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe observed that when the question was first brought forward by Mr. Shroff he confessed that he hoped that it would be found practicable to do something to meet public inconvenience during the monsoon. The facts laid by the Commissioner before the Corporation went to show that so far as the present season was concerned it was not practical, and even if it were practically the expenditure in giving effect to it was altogether prohibitive. He did not agree with Mr. Shroff that the present was a most opportune time for raising that question, but he was in favour of getting the data as to the cost. He thoroughly concurred with Mr. Shroff that as the present system was costly and cumbersome, the sooner they adopted the suggestions of the Commissioner and the Executive Engineer the better for them. He was of opinion that it would be better to differ the question until the budget time.

Mr. Ebraim Rahimtulla said that the Government of India who had declined to sanction the raising of a loan on a former occasion required for a similar purpose, would probably decline to grant their request in the present instance, on the ground that these hydrants were not works of a permanent character. He also pointed out that Mr. Shroff had not taken into account the cost of the renewals of the hydrants. He had, however, no objection to the motion, but he was of opinion that the Commissioner should be asked to state what would be the actual saving, which would accrue if the Corporation adopted the system of watering the roads by means of hydrants for the whole city.

After some further discussion, during which it was pointed out that there would be nothing lost by their obtaining a further report on the question from the Commissioner, the resolution was put to the vote and carried.

HOUSE ASSESSMENTS IN BOMBAY.

The Corporation next considered letter from the Commissioner, reporting with reference to their resolution, dated 13th June, on the question of the assessment of houses. The following is a copy of the acting Commissioner's Report :—

In reference to the Corporation Resolution No. 2703 of the 13th ultimo, I have the honour to report as follows on the different items of the resolution No. 1.—The houses in the city are assessed,—that is, the amount at which they might reasonably be expected to be let from year to year is ascertained—(a) by a careful and close inspection of properties every year and on statements from tenants and owners of rents paid, such statements being tested by rents known to be paid in the locality ; where such statements cannot be obtained, the valuation is made on estimate. Valuations are made, in the first instance, by the ward clerk, a large percentage of whose work is tested by the Superintendent of the district and again by the Assistant Assessor in a very large number of cases, and lastly by the Assessor and Collector in many instances, including all special cases. (b) By serving memoranda in the form B sent herewith, and by serving schedules under section 155 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act in the form C attached. In regard to the question whether the amount of assessment is ever reduced or enhanced, I have to state that assessments are reduced or enhanced yearly. Under the Corporation Resolution Nos. 1270 of the 3rd October 1887 and 5729 of the 18th September 1893, a quarterly statement is submitted to the Corporation of new properties assessed and of increases and decreases in assessment as per form D sent herewith. In regard to the concluding portion of item No. 1 as to what measures are taken by the executive to ascertain the actual receipts of rents by house-owners, I may mention that it is partly answered by my reply under (a). Besides the inspection the accounts of owners who complain against valuations are carefully scrutinized by the Assessment Department. No. 2.—There were 2,165 complaints during the past official year, out of which 851 cases came before the Revenue and Refund Audit Officer for hearing. They had all to be heard between the 15th January and the 20th March, so that the valuations could be entered in the assessment book and the bills prepared and issued punctually on the 1st April. Hence in all cases the inquiries were more or less summary. No. 3.—There were only 15 appeals against valuations : of these, 10 were settled out of court, 1 was settled by consent in the court, but no costs were allowed to the appellant, 2 were dismissed with costs, 1 was withdrawn, and 1 was allowed with costs. The amount of law charges will aggregate about Rs. 1,037-2-0, out of which Rs. 99 were allowed to the Municipality as costs. The Solicitors have not yet sent in all their bills. From enquiries at their office, the above sum would represent the charges approximately.

Mr. Unwalla proposed that the letter be recorded.

The proposition being duly seconded Mr. Hewett moved an amendment to the effect that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to make more efficient arrangements with regard to fixing valuations, and that complaints against valuations be more minutely investigated and not disposed of in a summary manner as hitherto done.

Mr. Badrudin Kur moved another amendment to the effect that the Commissioner be asked to report whether in his opinion the present manual should not be amended with a view to the assessment being made more perfectly.

Mr. D. E. Wacha moved yet another amendment to the effect that a small Committee be appointed to report to the Corporation how far the present system of assessment of properties in the city was susceptible of improvement. Mr. Wacha, speaking in support of his motion, pointed out that the department was under an able officer. He spoke very highly of the way in which, Mr. Brunton, the Assessor, managed the business of his department, and said that as the city was expanding from year to year that officer might be granted an addition to the establishment to enable him to carry out his duties more efficiently.

Mr. Hewett and Mr. Kur subsequently withdrew their amendments in favour of Mr. Wacha's amendment.

Mr. Cuffe and Mr. Javerilal were asked to serve on the committee proposed by Mr. Wacha, but they declined to do so on the ground that there was no necessity for such a committee, and that no good result would follow by the appointment of that committee.

Dr. Blaney, who was against Mr. Wacha's amendment, observed that the Corporation ought not to make use of a "sledge hammer" to knock out the eye of a mosquito. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wacha's amendment was then put to the votes, but lost, the original motion, being carried by a majority.

THE MUNICIPAL PRINTING CONTRACT.

The next item on the agenda for consideration was a letter from the Acting Commissioner, reporting with reference to the resolution of the Corporation, dated 15th July last, on the conditions of existing printing contract. It will be remembered that at a meeting of the Corporation, held on July 15, the following resolution was passed on the motion of Dr. Bahadurji :—' That the Acting Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation ; (*a*) whether the discount allowed by the present printing contractors in consideration of receiving the contract for a term of five years is conditional in each case upon the maximum quantities named in the printed schedule being ordered ; (*b*) and, if so, to state the reasons why knowledge of this stipulation was withheld from the Standing Committee and the Corporation in Mr. Acworth's report, presented on February, 20 and 21, 1895 ; (*c*) also to state whether the estimated figures of the contract then laid before the Standing Committee and the Corporation were not based on the calculation that the full discount would be allowed on every item ; and (*d*) to state the number of jobs in respect to which the contractors have disallowed discount from the commencement of the contract to June 20, 1895." In accordance with this resolution Mr. Snow, the Acting Commissioner, had submitted a report, which has been already published.

Dr. K. N. Bahadurji moved. That the Commissioner's letter, dated 22nd July, 1895, be recorded. That the Corporation regrets that Mr. Acworth should not have referred in his letter on the printing contract to the Municipal Secretary, dated 14th January, 1895, to the important condition subject to which the contractors offered to give discount on the scheduled rates, the acceptance of which condition practically rendered nugatory the discount, and the consequent alleged saving to the Municipality by the acceptance of that contract in preference to another, and that he omitted to inform the heads of departments specifically of this condition, thereby involving loss to the Municipality. In support of his motion Dr. Bahadurji said that he was sure that from the Commissioner's report they must have been convinced that his notice of motion was not given any too soon. The Commissioner stated that the loss up to the date of the notice of motion amounted to Rs. 170. But they must bear in mind that the loss of Rs. 170 was suffered during the first two or three months' working of the contract, and had he not drawn their attention to it, the loss would have been thousands of rupees during the five years of contract. The Commissioner had said that it was a trivial sum, but they must remember that the question was not one of principal, whether a trivial or an excessive amount of loss was involved. But even Rs. 170 also did not accurately represent the whole loss for that period, for surely the extra forms that were ordered out and not required, and had to be thrown away because as the Commissionerr said they had become obsolete would certainly cause the Municipality a great deal more than Rs. 170, which was the net discount disallowed up to June last. He submitted that the attention of the Committee ought to have been drawn by the Commissioner to the specific condition in the contract by the *Times of India* Press. It was not mentioned in the facts and figures that were worked out for presentation to the Committee. The late Commissioner had not acted wisely in not laying before the Committee the provision introduced by the contractors, and upon which the acceptance of the contract depended. The Commissioner said that this particular provision was brought to the notice of the Committee, but he (Dr. Bahadurji) might say that he enquired of several members of the Committee and they all said that they did not know anything about it. Even taking Mr. Barrow's word for it that he had read the letter, it could not be denied that the provision was not in the Commissioner's letter, which after all was the medium, through which the Commissioner recommended the Standing Committee and the Corporation on matters bearing on the contract. It was the duty of the Commissioner to summarise particular details in the contract, and if the Commissioner thought that this was a very minute detail, then he was entirely wrong. As a business man he must have known that that was a most important matter. The Standing Committee as men of business would not have sanctioned the proviso if it had been brought to their notice by the Commissioner, and would not have recommended the acceptance of the contract to the Corporation. The omission to intimate to the heads of the department that there was such a clause with regard to the contract, which up to last June had resulted in a loss of Rs. 170, and which would have gone on increasing month after month had he not brought forward his motion, was also a serious irregularity. He said that it was rather curious that this loss should have occurred mainly in the departments of two officers, namely, the Municipal Secretary and the Chief Accountant, who were in the secret, and who certainly knew that there was such a clause, which resulted in loss to the Municipality. The whole business was very curious. It was certainly not a very straightforward transaction. The Standing Committee and the Corporation were misguided, as the proviso was absolutely withheld from the knowledge of the Committee and the Corporation. Although in the contract reference had been made to the covering letter, it appeared doubtful to him whether the terms of the covering letter not being recited in the contract was at all binding upon the Corporation. No doubt the Municipality was morally bound to keep to the terms of the contract, but the Commissioner was to blame that they were misled to accept a manifestly disadvantageous bargain. But at the same time it was a question whether the Municipal Commissioner for whose action, no doubt the Municipality was responsible was not in his turn bound to the Municipality to make good such loss as his action might involve. He had asked the opinion of some of his legal friends, and from what they said it seemed to him that so long as the specific document contained all the terms it was binding upon the Municipality ; but no other document, to which reference was made therein, could be effective. If the Commissioner had fallen into error, and if his action involved them in loss, he ought to be liable to make good the same. If the Commissioner omitted—he would not use the word suppressed—to bring an important fact to the attention of the Standing Committee, the neglect could not be looked upon as otherwise than serious, for it was not a paltry sum they were concerned with, it was a question of principal. He was glad that his notice of motion had already saved the Municipality from loss. The present Municipal Commissioner did not consider the provision of discount to be a trivial detail. He (the speaker) was justified in bringing his motion, as was clear from the report of the Commissioner. The figures were worked out on a certain basis to induce the Committee and the Corporation to commit themselves to a certain action and the very working of such basis was kept back from their knowledge in the very document, in which the figures were supposed to be presented. It seemed, to him that the whole thing was most curious, and certainly not very straightforward on the part of the Commissioner and the assistants who were concerned in it.

Mr. Sundernath D. Khote, in seconding the resolution said that although he seconded Dr. Bahadurji's motion, he did not agree with the strictures he passed upon the Secretary and the Chief Accountant. There was one thing about the whole thing, and it was that the Commissioner had not mentioned the chief point in the contract, which would have influenced their mind while accepting it. Omission of such things was a matter to be regretted when it involved loss to the Municipality.

Captain Walshe moved as an amendment that the letter be recorded. He said that after hunting over and over again to find a hole in the actions of the late Commissioner, Dr. Bahadurji had discovered a mare's nest. The report of the Acting Commissioner contained the full explanation of the whole thing, and he thought that they could not do better than read the report.

Dr. Viegas : We have all read the report. Why waste our time in reading it again ?

Captain Walshe continued to read the report, when Dr. Viegas asked if there was any necessity of Captain Walshe's reading it to them since they had all read it.

The President allowed Captain Walshe to read it to refresh the memory of the members.

Captain Walshe, continuing, said that he would not much trespass upon their time. He said that the loss was trivial, and he could not understand whether Dr. Bahadurji proposed to have it recouped by Mr. Acworth. They must be satisfied with the explanation given in the report. It was a very silly thing to lose so much time over such a poor item. They must simply record the report.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe, in seconding the amendment, said that he did so, because it appeared to him to be sensible. Dr. Bahadurji asked them to approach on the question on principle, and he agreed to the question being viewed as one of principle, but he urged that people approach even questions of principle from different directions, sometimes a principle was made a great deal of and after the report of the Acting Commissioner it was quite unnecessary to adopt Dr. Bahadurji's resolution.

Major Mein said that the printing contract of the Indian Midland Railway and the Central India Railway were worked on exactly similar conditions.

Mr. Badrudin Kur said that if there was anybody to be blamed, it was the Standing Committee, and not the officers.

Dr. Bahadurji, in replying to the debate, said that when Captain Walshe got up he certainly appeared to be ready to make a sudden onslaught, but he only contended himself by merely reading the Commissioner's letter, and showing his non-commonsense by adding a little abuse to his own peculiar readings. The proposition which he (Dr. Bahadurji) had moved only recited the facts as gleaned from the Commissioner's report, and if Captain Walshe had to make any comments thereon he certainly should have done so by showing in what he differed from the view embodied in the resolution. All that he said was that whilst all others had common-sense he alone possessed non-commonsense Surely it was nonsense to read out the letter. which every body held in their hands and to pass it off as a thundering speech. Mr. Cuffe agreed to the question being viewed as one of principle, but he urged that people approached even questions of principles from different directions. Dr. Bahadurji quite agreed with him stating that if Mr. Cuffe had found out a similar error in his own establishment he would have approached the question of principle from quite a different point of view to what he did in dealing with the loss which the Municipality incurred and not his own firm. Here was a distinct fact that the Commissioner had omitted from his letter to the Standing Committee an item, which he ought to have mentioned therein as the contract was based upon it. Not only did he omit it, but he failed to inform the heads of the various departments about the clause, and if the item was taken notice of no loss would have occurred to the Municipality.

Mr. Hamilton : Why should the Commissioner mention it ?

Dr. Bahadurji, continuing in his remarks, said that Mr. Hamilton said that the Commissioner need not have mentioned the particular item in the contract ; and that there was no breach of principle in such omission. Evidently the principles of morality affected minds differently according to the situations in which they were placed. Different members looked at principles of morality from different stand-points. Mr. Hamilton would no doubt have approached the principles from quite a different stand-point according as they affected himself or somebody else, especially in matters involving pecuniary loss. But the Corporation had no such elastic conscience as some of its individual members might expect. On the previous occasion of the printing contract being considered owing to his notice of motion what threatened to be a serious loss to the Municipality was averted, and he was pleased to see that his motion had again been instrumental in averting what certainly would have been a loss to the Municipality, which was not to be read by Rs. 170, but by a large multiple of it. for Rs. 170 represented the amount for the first three months' only of the five-years' contract. The present Commissioner had admitted that the item upon which the contract was based and which resulted in a loss to the Municipality was omitted from the letter, and, therefore, he was justified in bringing the resolution.

Dr. Bahadurji's motion was then put to the vote and carried, the amendment being lost.

CRICKET.

YOUNG NATIVES vs. JAYKER'S C. C.

An interesting match was played on Sunday between the Y. N. C. Club and Jayker's team, in which the latter were defeated by nine wickets and 34 runs. Messrs. M. R. Kirtiker, K. R. Kirtiker, and A.R. Ranjit entered into double figures, *i.e.*, 26, 14, 13, respectively. The fielding of the Young Natives was very good. Mr. Talpade of Jayker's team was successful in taking five wickets for 34 runs. The following is the full score :—

YOUNG NATIVES C C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
G D Rane, b Talpade	5	to bat	
K D Pai, c Kothare, b Talpade	1	not out	0
W B Rane, run out	7	c Kothare, b Talpade	0
K R Kirtiker, c Desai, b Talpade	14	not out	3
M R Kirtiker, b Talpade	26	to bat	
A R Runjit, run out	13		
W B Kirtiker, not out	1		
K M Kothare, st Desai, b Talpade	2		
Dharyawan	to bat		
B N Kothare			
M H Kirtiker			
Extras	17	Extra	1
Total	86	Total	4
		Short	1
		Total	3

JAYKER'S TEAM.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
V B Talpade, c Pai, b K Kirtiker	3	b M Kirtiker	1
Kothare, b K Kirtiker	1	b K Kirtiker	6
A G Jayker, b M Kirtiker	1	c K Kirtiker, b M Kirtiker	2
K V Desai, c Pai, b M Kirtiker	7	c Rane, b M Kirtiker	0
Talpade, b M Kirtiker, c K Kirtiker	0	c Ranjit, b K Kirtiker	2
V R Jayker, not out	6	c M Kirtiker, b K Kirtiker	0
G B Kothare, b K Kirtiker	2	b M Kirtiker	0
Vijayker, c G Rane, b M Kirtiker	0	not out	0
Rale, c Kothare, b K Kirtiker	2	c Kothare b K Kirtiker	0
Talpade, b M Kirtiker	0	b M Kirtiker	0
Shama, b M Kirtiker	1	c Rane, b K Kirtiker	2
Extra	6	Extra	6
Total	29	Total	19

BANKERS VS. BROKERS.

This match will be commenced on the Gymkhana ground, on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., and the usual dinner will be held afterwards. The following are the teams :—Bankers.—Black, Carron, Mackay, Merryweather, Peterkin, Stephen, Stiven, Stranack, Townsend, Wilson, and Young. Brokers.—John, Read, J. C. Brooks, G. H. Brooks, Remington, Douglas, Fowler, H. Symons, Nixon, Bromley, and Marshall.

HINDU GYMKHANA VS. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

The above match was played, on Sunday last, on the Islam Gymkhana ground, and ended in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana by 9 runs on the 1st innings. For the Hindus G. N. Bhandare (21) and L. S. Bhandare (11) played well, and for the Mahomedans Ibrahim (10) was the only man who entered into double figures. For the Islam Gymkhana, Abban bowled well, taking five wickets for 24 runs only. For the Hindus L. S. Bhandare and Kirtiker were successful with the leather, the former taking seven wickets for 6 runs, and the latter two for 3 runs only.

The losses from disease and exposure incurred by an army in the field are generally far heavier than the casualties in action, and this has been the case with the Chitral Relief Force. The actions on the Malakand in the Swat Valley and at the Panjkora crossing were fought without any great expenditure of life ; and though the troops have, with the exception of a few regiments, been in wonderfully good health since, the hospital returns show that they have not altogether escaped the ravages of disease. Enteric has claimed its victims on the highlands beyond the border just as it does in the cantonments of India, and it would almost seem that the British soldier carries the germs of this fever about with him. Now, however, that the Force is being broken up, the military authorities will be more anxious to the possible appearance of sickness, such as cholera in epidemic form, or Peshawar fever, on the line of communication between Nowshera and the advanced posts. The terrible experience gone through in 1879 when the retirement from Gandamak was effected, has not been forgotten. Cholera then raged in and beyond the Khyber, and men died by the score. So far there has been no appearance of those signs which herald an unhealthy season in the Punjab, and the regiments returning to these stations are escaping scotfree. The strictest sanitary supervision is being exercised over the camping-grounds, and no delay occurs in entraining the troops at Nowshera and getting them quickly away. The more quickly the regiments return the less will be the risk of sickness, for the early autumn in the Punjab is not a time for men to be marching or in camp even for a short time.

Sanction has been accorded to a proposal that the garrison of Kot Muhammad Khan, which consists of fifty sabres and fifty rifles, now furnished by the Punjab Frontier Force from Dera Ghazi Khan, being replaced by a squadron of Bombay Cavalry from Jacobabad, and to 100 rifles which now garrison the post of Drug furnished by the Punjab Frontier Force from Dera Ghazi Khan being replaced by twenty-five rifles under a native officer from the Quetta district.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a botton." It boothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentry and Diarrhæa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Lieutenant Warden, Royal Indian Marine, will officiate as officer in charge of the Marine Survey of India during the absence of Commander Oldham, R. N., on leave.

Rev. H. T. Ottley, Chaplain of Kasauli, has been appointed to officiate as Principal of the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanawar, vice Rev. A. H. Hildesley, proceeded on furlough.

Mr. J. G. H. Glass, Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, N.-W. P. and Oudh, goes home on four months' leave this week. Lieutenant-Colonel R. R. Pulford, R.E., will officiate.

Major Tonnochy (4th Sikhs), 2nd-Lieutenants Coke (King's Own Scottish Borderers) and Hesketh attached to the Gordon Highlanders, who were wounded at the forcing of the Malakand, have been awarded gratuities of three months' British pay of their rank.

Major-General Tucker, now commanding the troops in Natal and Zululand, has been selected to command a 1st class district in India. He will be posted to Secunderabad, which falls vacant on October 26th. Our military correspondent in England intimated some time ago that this appointment was likely.

The last Burma Police Administration Report tells us that stepts have been taken during the past year to introduce the Bertillon system of anthropometry and the further development of the system is under consideration. As a matter of fact, as the report admits, the system is hardly necessary in Burma where the population is sparse and identification on the whole successful. The Burman does not commit crimes outside his own country and comparatively few of the criminal classes travel long distances to commit crimes, and it seems unnecessary to start anthropometry for those few.

Sir Edward Buck, Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, has arrived in Simla on return from furlough. He will forthwith take up his special duty in connection with the inquiry into agricultural progress in India.

We are glad to state that instructions have been received by the Local Government from the Government of India ordering the execution of the convict. Private Thomas Stewart to be stayed, pending consideration of the memorials for his reprieve submitted on behalf of the jurors and of the public.

The crop outlook in Upper Burma continues bad. Standing crops in Shwebo are dead ; in parts of Pakokku the pady nurseries are withered, and maize on the highlands has failed. The sessamum crop in Meiktela is almost a total failure.

The Pondichery Administration is hard at work preparing the Budget for 1896. Based upon the accounts of 1895, the Budget for next year seems likely to show a heavy deficit which the imposition of new taxes will have to make good, but which the *Conseil General* refuses to vote. The Administration promised a substantial increase in the Land Revenue as soon as the new survey was completed. This has now been done, but report says the receipts will still fall short of the expenditure.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces has been pleased to grant a year's extension of service to Mr. H. Dawson, Superintendent of the Salt and Preventive Service, Calcutta. Mr. Dawson's administration of both departments has been highly successful, and his retirement, while still in the prime of life, would have involved a distinct loss to the public service.

We are passing through a cycle of unusually strong tides which render the navigation of the upper reaches of the Hughli extremely difficult for heavily laden vessels or such as steer badly. One of these periods extends from the 20th to 24th current, and the prevalent condition will be repeated on September 18th to 23rd and October 17th to 19th, inclusive.

Sir R. C. Stewart, an Indian officer, is now commanding at Secunderabad ; but the vacancy for an officer of the British service really occurred a considerable time ago, when Major-General Creaslock gave up Burma District, only to be reappointed to Rawalpindi. The vacancy caused by his death has been filled by Major-General Moorsom. Major-Generals Corrie, Bird and Hamilton have baen officiating in command of the Burma District, which, it is considered, should be held by an Indian officer. The balance between the two services will therefore be restored by the appointment of Major-General Tucker to Secunderabad.

The Obra, a B. I. steamer at present in Colombo discharging coal, is a new vessel, on her first voyage to Calcutta, and is the first vessel of a quintette recently ordered by the B. I. Company. She is a very large steamer, built by Lang of Sunderland, her gross tonnage being 5,500 with a registered tonnage of 3,500. She is 451 feet in length ; with a beam of 51 feet and a depth of 32 feet. She is capable of carrying 8,200 tons of cargo, and she brought nearly that quantity out this time, for at West Hartlepool she shipped 3,000 tons of Government railway iron for Vizagapatam, and at Cardiff she took on 3,000 tons of coal for Aden and 1,200 tons for Colombo. The other vessels of the series are all in hand. The Okhla built by Denny Bros. at Dumbarton, is now ready ; the Omna, which is in the hands of Inglis of Glasgow, is nearing completion, and other two vessels will be turned out is six months' time.

The monsoon has been making up for lost time in Kulu of late, heavy rain falling again on the night of the 11th, all day and part of the night on the 13th, again on the 15th with a thunderstorm at night, all night on the 16th and a series of heavy thunder showers on the 17th, very much like those that precede the final break up of the monsoon. The 18th brought a break which was much wanted. The zemindars had begun to cry out for sunshine. So much rain has now fallen during the present month, that a couple more fairly good falls are all that is wanted before the end of the rains. The temperature keeps very low, 74° in the shade at most, and for the last two days there has been an exceedingly autumnal feeling in the air, much more like October than August. There is another sign of an early cold weather, two kinds of migratory sandpipers that do not usually come down till the beginning of September at earliest, were on the river in some numbers on the 16th. With all the rain, too, that has fallen, there has been nothing that can be called an average flood, a pretty sure sign of abnormally low temperature at the head waters of the streams in the snow and glaciers.

News has been received of a serious dacoity having taken place at the village of Maticoppa, in the Belgaum Collectorate. The dacoits plundered three houses, and carried away property worth Rs. 43,000. The villagers had buried their valuables underground ; but they were tortured and forced by the dacoits to show the spot. The dacoits unearthed the jewellery, and carried away the booty leisurely and without any molestation. Mr. Holland the District Superintendent of Police at Belgaum, who had proceeded to Bangalore on leave, has returned to Belgaum. The inhabitants are alarmed at the enormities and outrages being committed so fearlessly by the robbers. The police are working hard. Another dacoity is also reported to have taken place at the village of Aralikati, on the 17th instant. Here, too, a considerable amount of property was carried away.

A long standing grievance of the Travancore ryot, if our information be correct, will soon be remedied. While the British Government, regardless of the many difficulties in the way, has steadily set its face against assessments being collected in kind, Travancore, owing to the requirements of its charitable feeding institutions, has retained a system which is not only obsolete but which inflicts hardship of a serious kind on the ryots. It is, therefore satisfactory to learn that Mr. Shungrasoobya, the, Dewan, is preparing to abolish taxation in kind altogether.

NATIVE RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

The following is the text of the Government Resolution to which we referred the other day on the subject of accommodation for native passengers on Indian Railways :—

Read the following circular from the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 14 Railway, dated Simla, the 10th July, 1895 :—Measures for the comfort and convenience of Native passengers. * * * Observations :—The Circulars and Resolution read above show that with a view to promote the comfort and convenience of Native passengers when travelling by railway, suggestions have been from time to time put forward both by Government and by others interested in the general welfare of the community.

2. Although many of these suggestions have already been adopted by the administrations of the several Indian railways, complaints—such as those referred to in the letter of the 7th May,1894, and in the memoranda by the Government of India in the Legislative Department above-quoted—continues to be received regarding the discomforts and inconveniences, which are, it is alleged, experienced by the Native public, when travelling by railway. The Government of India, therefore, consider it desirable to again call attention to the matter, and invite the co-operation of the various railway administrations in the removal of all reasonable causes of complaint.

3. The measures to which it is at present desired more particularly to invite the special attention of railway administrations are :—

(i) The provision of additional waiting-room accommodation and shelter-sheds for intending passengers, with female attendants when separate accommodation for women is available and the improvement, where necessary, of existing latrines by the addition of screens or other means of securing privacy.

(ii) improved arrangements (*a*) for the provision of wholesome refreshments at a reasonable cost, and (*b*) for the distribution of pure drinking water, especially in the hot weather and during fairs or other large gatherings, with proper precautions to protect it from pollution—to this end stand-pipes being erected at engine watering stations, and, wherever possible, connected with the railway supply or with the municipal mains where such exist ;

(iii) the removal of delays and difficulties in obtaining third class tickets by the opening of ticket offices for a more prolonged period before the arrival of trains, or, where necessary, for the whole day ; the establishment, where the demands of traffic call for it, of agencies for the issue of tickets in the bazaars or other convenient places ; and the provision at large booking centres of additional ticket-issuing windows and of additional staff for the issue, checking, and collection of tickets and the employment of female ticket collectors, when possible, for dealing with female passengers ;

(iv) arrangements for the better supervision of pilgrim traffic by the erection at the terminal station and elsewhere of enclosures or other means designed to prevent overcrowding and confusion when large masses have to be dealt with ;

(v) the running on such occasions as fairs or other large gatherings, and at other times, when necessity unexpectedly arises, of special trains, which should when possible by arrangements between the different railway administrations concerned, be run through to destination, and which should be so timed as to meet public convenience with as little disturbance as possible to the regular train service, or to the use by the ordinary travelling public of station accommodation, especially at junction stations ;

(vi) convenient stoppages of trains to enable Native passengers to obtain refreshments and obey the calls of nature, intimation being given of the duration of the stoppage for the information of those unaccustomed to railway travelling ;

(vii) the reduction during the hot weather of the number of passengers carried in each compartment or carriage ; and.

(viii) the introduction, as contemplated in the Government of India letter of the 17th October, 1894, above-quoted, of suitable rules to regulate the use of goods, wagons for passenger traffic in cases in which such use is unavoidable.

Resolution.—Having regard to the extreme importance of the matter, no less from the standpoint of the Government and of the railway administrations than from that of the great mass of the travelling public, the Governor-General-in-Council desires that the authorities of the several Indian Railways should give their constant attention to the subject by enforcing the rigid observance of the rules already in force and by the introduction, from time to time, of such further reforms as experience may show to be necessary or desirable.

BOMBAY STEAM BOILERS.

The report on the working of the Steam Boiler Inspection Department for the year ending 31 March, 1895, is reviewed in a Government Resolution as follows :—

Bombay, Castle, 21st August 1895.

Resolution.—The chief event of the year under report from an administrative point of view was the publication of the new Inspection Rules and Schedule of Fees under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891, under Government Notification No. 1877, dated 21st May, 1894.

During the year the total number of boilers on the registers was 1,728. Mr. Campbell considers this number to be probably in excess of the actual number of boilers, as there is reason to believe that some boilers appear in the register under two or even three numbers owing to the Registry numbers not having been always cut on them when they were registered for the first or even the second time. Measures are however being taken to remedy this defect. Of the total number, 634 were inspected in Bombay, 496 in the Districts in the Presidency proper, and 114 in Sind, as against 585, 491 and 101 respectively in the previous year. Of the remaining 484 boilers, 459 were reported by their owners as either not in use, or thrown out of use, or sent to places where the Act is not in force ; while 25 inspections were deferred till the current year, because fees were not paid in time to admit of the boilers being inspected within the year. Besides these, the number of boilers under inspection at Aden on the 31st March, 1895, was 29.

No accidents occurred during the year and no prosecutions had to be instituted for breaches of the provisions of the Act.

There was an increase of Rs. 4,932 in the total receipts of the Department (Rs. 48,710-4-10) and a decrease of Rs. 3,328 in the expenditure (Rs. 27,562-1-9). The increase in the receipts was partly due to the coming into force from the 21st May 1894 of the schedule of fees under the Act and partly to an increase in the number of boilers newly brought on the Register. The decrease in expenditure was due to a falling off in the number of candidates at the examinations. The total balance to the credit of the fund at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 56,889-0-7, exclusive of a sum of Rs. 30,013-12-4, representing the purchase value of Government Promissory Notes of the nominal value of Rs. 27,600.

Of the 343 candidates for the Engineers' Examination 318 were examined for competency certificates under Section 21, and 25 for certificates of service under Section 23 of the Act. In addition to these candidates, 30 were either absent from the examinations or were declared ineligible. The considerable falling off in the number of candidates for Engineers' Certificates, especially as regards certificates under Section 23, is explained to have been due to the fact that most of the persons who could claim certificates of service had, before the commencement of the year, applied for and obtained them. There was, however, a large increase in the number of certificates issued in exchange for the certificates of other authorities, chiefly marine.

COTTON MILL BUILDING IN CHINA.

The "Indian Textile Journal" in its current issue reports that a well-known Bombay merchant has purchased land in China for building a cotton mill. The same journal has an interesting para for our Lancashire mill men now in India :—The Chinese cotton mills, says the "Textile Journal," naturally form an attraction for the Lancashire men. In the early days the textile of cotton spinning in India, high wages could be obtained, and often our Oldham friends dictated their own terms. It seems to be different, however, with the Chinese mill-owner, if we may judge from a recent communication from a gentleman, now in Shanghai. According to his experience,there is little chance for Europeans getting the posts of managers in Chinese mills, particulary those owned by the natives, as the salary is comparatively poor. A really good Chinese carder or spinner or engineer could be had for 20dlrs a month!"It is really astonishing,"says our Shanghai friend, "how proficient these men are, and as to mechanics and engineers, it is just a marvel, far away before your Hindus and Parsees And then, they are so unassuming and willing to learn ! Writing of the Japanese, the gentleman says "they have taken quite a fright at the Chinese mills. The Japs think European skill and management would be too much for them, and yet they will not have one at their mills, but prefer doing all the work themselves—machinery erecting, working, managing, and all."

Rowlands Kalydor is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, heeling, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles, tan, sunburn, soothes and heals sting of insects ; cures prickly heat, &c. ; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

IRRIGATION IN THE DECCAN AND GUJARAT.

The Annual Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall on new works in Deccan and Gujarat, for 1894-95, is summarised in a Government resolution issued yesterday :—

Bombay Castle, 21st August, 1895.

Irrigation operations during the year 1894-95 on the basis of applications for water were reviewed in Government Resolution No. 45 W. I.—488, dated 15th March, 1895. The statements, now submitted, show the areas actually irrigated. The area applied for was 73,990 acres, and that actually irrigated 82,475 acres. The difference of 8,485 acres shows an increase of 11·47 per cent. It is made up of increases and decreases on several works, the Nira Canal showing the most noticeable increase, viz., 7,398 acres. The increase of area irrigated over area applied for is, as remarked in previous years, usually explained by the fact that the cultivators generally apply for less than they actually irrigate. It is essential that important decreases should be specially explained, and the Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, has furnished a full explanation of the decreases, but the Chief Engineer, Central Division, has merely alluded to the considerable decrease on the Ojhar Canal, the Bhatodi Tank, the Mutha Canals and the Matoba and Bhadalvadi Tanks without assigning reasons.

Comparing the actuals with those of the previous year, there was an increase in the area irrigated of 4,287 acres made up as follows :—

	Acres.
Kharif	—4,128
Rabi	+8,415
Total	+4,287

The figures in the statement show a falling off in the kharif area, when compared with that of the preceding year, which was the highest on record, while the rabi area shows a satisfactory increase, though it falls considerably short of the exceptionally favourable results of 1891-92.

The kharif area, as compared with the figures of the previous year shows a noticeable increase on the Mutha Canals (928), Hathmati Canal (538), Khari Cut (293), Madag Tank (271) and Ojhar Canal (241) ; but it is more than counter-balanced by decreases on several works, the most noticeable of which are those on the Mhaswad Tank (2,700), Nira Canal (1,207), Maini (594), Bhadalvadi (481), Shirsunbal (398) and Ekruk Tanks (417) the Upper Man (328) and Yerla River works (277). The increase in the Kharif area on the Mutha Canals was chiefly due to the increased cultivation of monsoon dry-crops and rice, while that on the Ojhar Canal and the Madag Tank was due to unfavourable rainfall. On the Hathmati Canal and the Khari Cut, the increase was attributed to the good supply available. The large decrease on the Mhaswad Tank was due to the rejection of water applications for hot-weather and eight-months' crops for want of water, as the tank was undergoing repairs ; that on the Bhadalvadi and Shiruphal Tanks is due to the failure of supply, while on the Nira Canal it is ascribed to comparatively favourable rainfall which caused a reduction in the area of monsoon crops. On the Ekruk and Koregaon tanks the decrease is explained by the fact that there was very little rain in the early part of the season, and as canal water is not generally made use of at the time of sowing, the area of kharif crops was smaller. In the memorandum explaining the variations in area of irrigation in the Southern Division during the Kharif season of 1894-95, the decreases on the Yerla and Upper Man River Works and the Maini Tank are ascribed to sufficient and seasonable rainfall ; while it is now explained that the decreases in the case of Upper Man River Works and the Maini Tank were due to an insufficient supply of water.

In the rabi area the principal increases were on the Nira Canal (5,074), Mhaswad Tank (1,643), Mutha Canals (895), Ekruk Tank (820), Yerla Canals (705), Maini (515), and Ashti (327). The increase on the Nira and Mutha Right Bank Canals was due to deficient rainfall, while that on the Mhaswad, Ekruk and Ashti Tanks was due to insufficient rainfall for jowari crop. On the Yerla Canals the increase was chiefly due to the fact that the applications which were not received in the kharif season owing to favourable rainfall, were received during the rabi season. The increase under the Maini Tank has not been explained. The works that show decreases in the rabi season are almost all in the Central Division. The decreases vary from 36 acres on the Hartala Tank to 946 acres on the Ojhar Canal, the other works showing noticeable decreases being the Jamda and Palkhed Canals, and the Shirsuphal Tank. The decreases are generally ascribed to favourable rainfall, that in the case of the Shirsuphal Tank (438) being due to failure of supply.

In reviewing the results for 1893-94 Government alluded to the satisfactory nature of the increase under Kharif, and observed that the rabi area is much more influenced by the character of the rainfall, and increases there are apt to be deceptive. Judging from this stand-point, the results of the year 1894-95 are not encouraging, showing as they do an increase under rabi and a decrease under Kharif. The total areas on the Nira and Mutha Canals continue to show a steady increase, but on the other works the increase is not as general as in the previous year. The operations of the year 1892-93 were unfavourable, and therefore the results of the previous year appeared more strikingly favourable by contrast than they really were, and this accounts for the figures for 1894-95 not exhibiting a general increase over the figures of 1893-94. As a whole, the results of the year under review approach very near to those of 1889-90, which is the best of the series, omitting 1891-92 which was exceptional.

The average rainfall of the year of the presidency proper was 22·83 inches, as compared with 21·62 inches in the previous year. The averages for the several Divisions were as under :—

Divisions.	Average Rainfall in 1893-94.	Average Rainfall in 1894-95.
Northern Division	47·23	51·14
Central Division	19·52	22·41
Southern Division	20·89	19·10

There was no increase in the year under review in the irrigable area under command on account of development of irrigation, but in the case of the Khari Cut, Mhaswa Tank and the Jamda Canals the figures of gross and irrigable areas do not correspond with those in the statement for the previous year. It was pointed out last year that the figures of gross and irrigable areas given in the annual statement of irrigation did not in some cases correspond with those given in the Irrigation Revenue Report, and the alterations above noted appear to have been made with reference to those remarks. A suggestion has now been made to the Government of India to alter the headings in this statement, as well as those in statement IV. E. of the Irrigation Revenue Report, so as to show in both the statements the area irrigable by the complete project and the area irrigable at present, and the matter therefore need not be further commented on here.

THE DUARTE POISONING CASE.

Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Francis Xavier Fonseca stands charged with causing the death of Duarte, an East Indian, by administering a strychnine pill to him, with a view to receive Rs. 10,000 from the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, where Duarte's life was insured for that amount. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Hemming, solicitor, defended the prisoner.

Mr. Ellis, chief agent of the Life Assurance Company in Bombay, being further cross-examined, denied having received an order from the head office to pay up the amount of the policy to Fonseca.

Dr. Francis Xavier Fereira, who knew the deceased for four years, was next examined. He said the deceased's brother went to him to get a death-certificate on the evening of the death. Witness at first declined but being pressed hard by Diogo Duarte, he gave a certificate, but did not state the cause of death. Two or three days after the occurrence Fonseca went to witness. and informed him of the insurance and assignment. He asked for a certificate as the Insurance Company would not pay the amount without such a certificate from the deceased's family doctor. Witness said he expected to be paid for his trouble, and Fonseca offered him Rs. 50. Witness was given to understand that the amount of insurance was Rs. 2,000, and Fonseca was to receive only Rs. 300 out of that amount. Witness told Fonseca that Duarte had heart disease. But the latter said that could not be, as Dr. Sidney Smith only passed him six months ago. Witness replied that he had examined him two years ago, and therefore he must have been cured of it. Witness subsequently replied that he would consult a medical jurist, and act according to the advice he would receive. Fonseca requested that a letter of reference might be given to some other medical man to sign the certificate. Witness wrote to Dr. Vicaji to see him. The latter came with Fonseca, and being told of the circumstances, he also declined to put down his signature, nor would he advise witness to do so. Fonseca put great pressure upon Dr. Vicaji, but the latter would not sign the form. Subsequently witness was told by Fonseca that he had found a man who signed the certificate for Rs. 10.

Mr. Hemming then cross-examined the witness, who said he did not charge his patients for such certificates, but would expect a fee from strangers in proportion to the amount of the policy. He did not see any wrong in Fonseca coming to him for a certificate of that sort. The deceased family was well-known in witness' community. Accused belonged to the same community.

The case stands adjourned until to-morrow (Wednesday).

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines. Toilet Preparations and Articles. Invalid Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SON & Co. Hummum Street Fort, Bombay.

MULES AT CHITRAL.

The following letter from Mr. Tegetmeier, the well known naturalist, appears in the 'Field.'

"Some interesting details respecting the employment of mules in the Chitral relief expedition have been forwarded to me by one of the officers, giving an account of the manner in which these animals are used and of the valuable services rendered by them. The baggage mules, about 13 hands high, which are required to carry the reserve ammunition in mountain batteries when on service, take as great a weight as four-and-a-half maunds, equal to 360lbs., which speaks well for their weight-carrying capabilities. On this expedition they did splendid work. There were nearly 2,000 at each station, these stations being about fifteen miles apart. Half of these mules go in one direction, carrying on the supplies, and are then relieved by those from the next station coming in the other direction. This work they have done daily on a very little food, their ration being 4lbs. of gram and 6lbs. of bhoosa (chopped wheat straw) and they very often have even to go without that. The ponies which have been in use are about the same size as the mules, but they have lost condition very much, and are not generally used at the present time. The transport mules, though working daily on rocky roads, are rarely, if ever, shod, and the gun mules would be useless on the hills if they were. This gentleman's experience of the value of mules is very great, inasmuch as he has been serving continuosly on a mountain battery service in the Punjab for many years. He describes the mules of the district as hardy, clever on their legs, and very stout. They are purchased nearly full grown—that is to say, about four years of age—come into full working at about five years old, are in their prime from eight to twelve, and generally last fit for battery work till eighteen or nineteen years of age. The best of them measure from 7¼ to 7¾ inches in the shank, 66 inches in girth, and stand about 14 hands high. Larger mules are not desirable, because of the difficulty of lifting gun loads on to them. Their food consists chiefly of bhoosa, which they should get 20lbs. per day, and 6lbs. of gram. On this they do admirably. Barley is often substituted for half the gram, but it is difficult to get it properly crushed. My correspondent writes :

The mule is as particular about his water as a native is careless. As I have said above, the Punjab mule is superior to other kinds by reason of his cleverness in the hills. A good specimen is wonderful at climbing with our loads on his back, weighing between 250lbs. and 300lbs. He never seems to lose his head, scrambles up a bad place like a cat stopping at the critical moment to turn sharp round, and away again with always a leg to spare. A gun team going up a steep hill is a very pretty sight, though they occasionally send one's heart into one's mouth as a foot slips on bad ground, sending a shower of stones down the precipice.

He adds that the Persian mules are generally uglier, whilst the Cape mule is the handsomest, but on account of early training it takes him longer to climb the hills, and go on his toes with the weight well thrown forward. He says he has only seen one really vicious mule that would wait for his man and kick him with one leg. With their friends they are quite, but apt to be tricky with strangers. As in the United States of America, mules appear to be bought in the Punjab according to their degree of fatness, prices going by measurement. The natives say that they are prepared for sale on milk, rich grain, and soup maid out of sheep's heads. Respecting this last ingredient, the writer says :

I have heard so often that I am inclined now to believe it. The prices vary very much for the ordnance and ordinary transport mule. I have heard of one costing Rs. 1,000 and have seen a pair sold for Rs. 1,100 when the rupee was worth 2s. The Government price now is Rs. 450. A bagage mule of about 13 hands cannot be purchased of good quality for less than Rs. 150 in the Punjab.

The jack donkeys used for the stud are from various countries, some of them reaching 14 hands. The mares that the mules are bred from are of various breeds. The mules are rarely, if ever, shod, and then only old animals whose hoofs are poor in quality. The diseases of mules in India are chiefly skin diseases and sore backs yielding to sulphur and kerosene oil. Cases of quittor are not unfrequent ; the sand and grits working its way or getting up to the coronet will detach the horn from the skin. One singular case is mentioned by my friend. A large baggage mule had 3 inches of its hoof from the heel towards the front almost entirely detached ; but, as showing the hardihood of the animal and its applicability to the work it does, by means of bandages and tar renewed at every halting-place it got through a week's hard marching, and finally became quite sound. A few weeks rest is sufficient for the cure of almost any case of quitto Mules stand variations of temperature from 115° in a tent to 20 or more below freezing. The mules in the mountain batteries are clipped, as they cannot work with long coats. They wear two blankets, each weighing about 5lbs. They are groomed with an ordinary horse brush and watered twice a day. A mule requires good grooming. There is a proverb that "a roll to a mule is as good as an extra feed of corn." This officer writes :

As regards the weights they can carry, an ordnance mule carries 250lbs. to 300lbs, though I estimate a load I once saw a mule carry up an ascent of say 26° at nearly 600lbs. ; it was incredible the amount he carried. The transport mule carries 150lbs., and a camel from 320lbs., to 400lbs. After they leave us as unfit for ordnance work, i.e., carrying such loads as ours in the hills, they are still fit for many years work in the plains, and I have seen a mule which was cast from a battery which had douna long time as a grass cutter's mule, and was fit and well. They said and gave certain proofs to me that his age was over thirty years. I have seen them still at hard work at twenty three years of age, so the above is quite possible to imagine.

These details regarding the employment of mules in our last campaign appear to me so significant of their utility that I have much pleasure in extracting them from my correspondent's letter.

There is a good deal yet to be done, writes a contemporary, before the troops to be stationed in and above the Swat Valley can settle down to their ordinary duties of watch and ward. The regiments under orders for India are slowly moving down the line, and some of them have crossed the frontier on their return journey ; but some must remain until posts for the tribal levies have been built and strong defensive positions created at Chakdara and in the Malakand. It will not do to leave anything to chance ; for although the tribesmen show no signs of restiveness, they may hereafter be attempted to give toruble, if they see weak points in our armour. On the Malakand, we believe, the sepoys will be hutted in rude fashion within the limits of their entrenched camp, and similar provision will have to be made for the regiment at the suspension bridge over the Swat river. The winter is severe on the Peshawar border, and unless the men are well cared for they will inevitably suffer from pneumonia, the scourge of the native soldier when serving in a cold climate. As a flying column is to be maintained on the range overlooking the Swat Valley, the rank-and-file must be so cared for that they will be able to move out at the shortest notice. The column may be called upon for action before being strengthened from Hoti Mardan and Nowshera, and rapidity of movement may check any disturbance at the outset. So far as can be judged, the Swatis are in peaceful mood. They have reaped a rich harvest of rupees during the campaign by work on the roads, and their headmen will be duly subsidised for keeping open their section of the future line of communication. The clans, in Lower Swat at any rate, will not be inclined to quarrel with a Government which spends its money so freely. It is their warlike neighbours, the Bunerwals, who have to be watched most closely. But here again the tribesmen have willingly come forward to take the pay offered them in return for labour, and they have been kept well in hand by their *maliks*.

An Interesting Factory.—Fray-Bentos which is about 45 miles distant. I dare say most people have heard of Liebig's factory of Extract of Beef and this is the spot where the factory is situated. Before the factory was opened, this place was a small fishing village. It was founded by a friar, "Fray-Benito." The factory stands on a bluff overlooking the Uruguay which flows about a mile from the town. In the season, which lasts about five months, Liebig's Extract of Meat Company here kill 1,000 cattle daily and each carcase gives usually about 8 lbs. of beef extract. The factory employs about 800 men, the staff including manager, clerks, engineers, tinsmiths, carpenters, physician, and school teachers. Capital schoolrooms are provided and there are two reading-rooms and an excellent library. During my stay the killing season was in full force, and in one day I saw 1,300 head of cattle killed. The rapidity with which it is done is remarkable. The average time of killing, skinning, and cutting up each animal being only seven minutes. The killing process is very good, far better than that practised at home. The Liebig's Company imports about 10,000 tons of coal yearly for the sole use of this factory. Mr. Gunther, a German. is the manager, and gave us some good partridge shooting, but the mosquitoes were so bad that we had to stop and take refuge in the nearest house. At length the river rose some six feet which enabled me to leave for Paysandu, a town about 7 miles from here.—Commander Neeld of H. M. S. "Beagle."—"Devizes Gazette."

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates, A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather, Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Herr Andree, who purposes going to the North Pole in a balloon, was born at Grenna, in Smæland, on the borders of Lake Wettern, some 41 years ago. He is the son of a pharmacist in Grenna, now dead, and is unmarried. From the school of Grenna he went to that of Jonkopping, and thence to the Polytechnic of Stockholm, and is now Chief Examiner of Patents there. At Brussels and Paris in 1889 he took part in various ascents of captive balloons, and in subsequent years he made numerous ascents in free balloons with Herr Cetti, the Norwegian aeronaut in Sweden. During these voyages he covered more than 1,000 miles, and in October 1893, he crossed the Baltic to Finland. On July 14th, 1894, he tried his new balloon, steered by a sail. Since then he has accomplished several ascents all alone, and made a number of meteorological observations, communicated to the Academy of Stockholm.

His object in going without a companion was to save weight, and rise to a greater altitude with his balloon, the Swea, which is comparatively small, and was recently sold to Professor Hazelius, of the Museum of the North, Stockholm. The money for his polar expedition has been subscribed chiefly by Herr Alfred Nobel, the King of Sweden and Norway, and Baron Oscar Dickson. It amounts to some £8,000. As photography will be the principal means of observation, he has consulted M. Gaston Tissandier, the French aeronaut and photographer, on the subject.

Curious effects of "mirage" are sometimes seen on Lake Leman. For instance, the Castle of Chillon is occasionally visible at Morgues, a distance of 21 miles, where it is ordinarily invisible, and would be so were it twice the height. M. Dufour, of Geneva, explains the phenomenon by refraction of light in the layers of the atmosphere. When the air is warmer than the water of the lake, the rays of light become concave towards the water, or bend down, so that a distant object out of sight if the ray were straight or curving upwards, becomes visible.

The Pitecheir of Java and Sumatra is a treeclimbing rodent or night rat, which lives in trees. It is particularly fond of the tubercules of the Kateli, or sweet potato, and the fruits of certain trees. The animal resembles an ordinary rat, but thanks to the formation of its claws, it can climb with the agility of a monkey. It inhabits mountainous regions, and, being nocturnal, it has until recently escaped the accurate observation of naturalists.

The strange indifference of Scotchmen and Englishmen to the impending destruction of the "most magnificent cataract out of sight and hearing in Great Britain," as Christopher North styled the Falls of Foyers, by an industrial company, finds a laudable contrast in the care taken by Americans (who are usually regarded as worshippers of the almighty dollar) to preserve their finest scenery from Vandalism. The Falls of the Yellowstone, of Yosemite, and Niagara, are some of the scenic gems which have been preserved to the nation by their patriotism and love of nature. Another is the "Paradise Park" of Moun Rainier, in Washington State, which includes the Mount, a volcanic peak of the Cascades over 14,000 feet high, and capped by glaciers. Pity that Scotchmen do not follow their good example, and save the finest waterfall in the United Kingdom while there is time, for their own credit as men of taste and culture as well as for the benefit of their posterity. It is not as though the Falls of Foyers were the only available ones for such industrial purposes in the Highlands. There is much waterpower of no scenic value, and, moreover, abundance of peat fuel idly waiting to be utilised for generating electric power, as set forth in the "Nineteenth Century" for December last.

Herr Tornebohm, of Stockholm, explains the singular canals or network of lines on the surface of the planet Mars by supposing that the inhabitants have constructed great tread routes across the deserts there, and supplemented them by canals. Along these routes are tracts of irrigated land, the water coming from artesian wells and the canals. These irrigated tracts, resembling the Nile Valley, are the "canals" seen from our earth. As Mr. Precival Lowell, the American astronomer, has recently shown, the inhabitants of Mars may well be several times the size of a man, and relatively speaking, thirty times as strong, because of the weaker force of gravity on that planet. There is, therefore, nothing improbable in this latest explanation of the canals.

Professor Bailey, an American, has tried the effect of the electric light in growing fruit and vegetables, after the manner of Sir William Siemens. All flowers are, he finds injured when grown within 5 or 6 feet of a naked arc lamp. Outside of this range the effect of the light varied with the species of plant. Tulips had a richer colour, which, however, went off in a few days. Petunias grew more tall and slender. As a rule, the light seems to thicken the stem and hasten the bloom; but the use of a globe to the lamp, or a pane of glass, averts the evil consequences of the naked light. Lettuce is forced very well by the electric light. Professor Bailey thinks that the naked light was too stimulating to the plants, and that they were unable to supply material for their increased vital activity, and hence were overtaxed. A safe distance for the plant can, however, be found by trial, where it may be forced without danger.

Touching the recent discussion on the suitability of the white race for Africa, Dr. C. F. Taylor has some remarks on climate and health which may be interesting. "It is," he says, "a delusion born of the constant assertions of the advocates of negro slavery before the American war, that white people cannot work in the tropics." In Porto Rico, Central America, Brazil, Chili, Bolivia, Paraguay, &c., white men live, work, and flourish. Tropical heat is not oppressive if the proper clothing and regimen is adopted. It is even beneficial to many Europeans and Americans by relieving their nervous tension and teaching a certain "repose" of manner. Wakefulness is rare in the tropics; the increased action of the skin relieves the kidneys; while the bland soft air is agreeable to the respiration. The rule is to "live so as to be always comfortable"; in other words, to adapt oneself intelligently to the changed conditions.

Sir Joseph Lister is to be honoured by having his portrait presented to the Royal College of Surgeons for England, and hung in company with that of John Hunter, a Scotchman like himself. Sir Joseph has also been presented with his portrait by his colleagues and pupils at King's College Hospital.

Professor Bunge finds that spinach contains more iron than yolk of eggs, which again has more than beef. Apples, lentils, strawberries, white beans, peas, potatoes, wheat, come next, and milk is at the bottom of the scale. Young animals contain more iron than old ones, and Professor Bunge thinks that wheaten food should be added to the milk diet of children. He also considers that doctors should rather prescribe foods containing iron to their patients than iron tonics.

In 1774, Priestley, the great chemist v entured to predict that oxygen would become a f ashionable luxury, and to-day his words have been m ade good. In 1777, Ingenhouz, of Rotterdam, found tha t breathing oxygen improved his appetite and m ade him sleep more soundly. In 1784, Mozzo, of Tur in, confirmed his results, but since then contra dictory effects have been observed. Nevertheless the o pinion has gained ground that oxygen is good for di seases of the respiratory organs, and as an antiseptic. It is also prescribed in cases of diabetes an anemia. The high price of the gas hitherto, and the difficulty of using it, have, however, stood in the way of its general application. At length it has become chea and is employed in Germany to aerate refreshin drinks, such as lemonade, citronade, orangeade, and so on, which are sold in bottles and siphons. The new beverages stimulate the digestion. The apparatus for making them has been invented by M. C. Bartelt, engineer, Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

A disinfecting lamp has been devised by M. Adrian, 11, Rue de la Perle, Paris, which will be useful in homes, schoolrooms, churches, and hospitals. It burns formic aldehyde or formol, which is prepared by oxidising methylated or wood spirits. Wood spirits burnt in the lamp keep a platinum hood incandescent, and when the light is extinguished vapours of formol are given off which do not affect the furniture of the room.

Here are two simple rules which amateur electricians will find useful:—To tell the direction in which an electric current is flowing place a portion of the wire in the magnetic meridian, that is, magnetic north and south, and under it a compass. If the north pole of the compass turns to the west the current is flowing from south to north. To tell the poles of a battery or dynamo, take two clean lead electrodes or strips of lead, and dip them in dilute sulphuric, and then connect them in the electric circuit. One electrode becomes brown, and indicates the positive pole; the other becomes grey, and tells the negative pole.

American archæologists are abandoning their former belief that vestiges of paleolithic man exist on the Atlantic seaboard at Trenton, on the Potomac, and elsewhere. Apparently the eastern forests contained no earlier human inhabitants than the Red Indian, and even he could not have lived there for more than a few centuries before Columbus discovered the New World. The Indians of this region seem to have belonged to the Sioux or Dakota stock.

"L' Anthropologie" contains an article by M. Diguet on the pictographs of lower California, which are painted ideograms in red, yellow, black, and white, on boulders near springs, caves, or streams. There are also petroglyphs cut into the stone. Some of the figures represented are men seven feet high, and the Indians of the neighbours say they were made by a race of giants from the north.

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB, NASIK.

Patron:—H R H the Duke of Cannaught and Strathearn, K G.

ANNUAL TOURNAMENT, 1895.

PROGRAMME FOR GENTLEMEN.

Monday, 16th September:—Morning, 7-15 a. m.—A Cup presented by the president, Mr W Porteous, I C S (Scratch). A Handicap will be played at the same time. Entrance fee Rs 2. Afternoon, 4-0 p. m.—Driving Competition. Prize presented by the Club. Entrance fee, Re. 1.

Tuesday, 17th September.—Morning, 7-15 a. m.—A Cup presented by the Nasik Gymkhana (Handicap). Entrance fee, Rs. 2. Afternoon, 4-0 p. m.—Allied pairs (Handicap). Entrance fee, Re. 1 per pair. The Lady's Prize, presented by Mr A Wingate, I C S, C I E. The Gentleman's Prize, the Entrance Fees.

Wednesday, 18th September.—Morning, 7-15 a.m.—Cup presented by Club (Handicap) Entrance fee, Rs 2 Afternoon 4-0 p.m.—Scratch and Handicap Foursomes, Entrance fee, Rs 4 each pair.

Thursday, 19th September—Morning, 7-15 a.m.—A Handicap Entrance fee, Rs 2. Afternoon, 4-0 p.m.—Scratch and Handicap Foursomes, Second Round.

Friday, 20th September—Morning, 7-15 a.m.—A Cup presented by the Bombay Gymkhana (Handicap) Entrance fee, Rs. 2. Afternoon, 3-0 p.m.—Scratch and Handicap Foursomes, Finals.

Saturday, 21st September—Morning, 7-15 a.m.—The R W I Golf Club Cup (Scratch) A Handicap will be played at the same time Entrance fee Rs 2. Afternoon, 3-0 p.m.—The Annual General Meeting 6-0 p.m.—Prize Distribution.

Expecting in the Allied Pairs and the Foursomes, a Second Prize of two-thirds of the entrance money and a Third Prize of one-third will be given in each event, provided there are more than 10 entries. If less than 10 entries, there will be no Third Prize; and if less than 6, no Second.

In the Handicaps for which no Special Prize is offered, there will only be 2 prizes equalling two-thirds and one-third of the entrances respectively.

In the Allied Pairs the entrances will be awarded as previously stated, and in the Foursomes they will be divided equally between the winning couple in each.

Two Foursomes will be played off at the same time—one for Scratch players, one for Handicap players—and each will be separate and distinct.

Each "Morning" event will be decided by 2 rounds of the Links, and each "evening" event by one round, but in the Final ties of each Foursomes, 2 rounds will be played.

All entrance fees must be payed to, and entrances lodged with the Honorary Secretary by 6 p.m. of the day preceding the particular competition.

The Club's Gold Medal will be given for the best average of 4 Scratch rounds, and the Club's Silver Medal for the best single Scratch round, but no medal will be given if the best average or the best single score, as the case may be, exceed a certain limit to be fixed by the Committee at the time of the meeting with reference to the state of the Links. Only rounds played in the competitions published in this programme will count.

All matches will be played under the Rules of the Club. Only Members of the Club are under the Rules, allowed to compete in any of the Tournament competitions. The latest received "Rules for the Game of Golf," "Special Rules for Medal Play," and the "Etiquette of Golf" as adopted by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews are the Rules of the R. W. I. G. C. any alterations which may be found necessary being set forth in the Local Rules.

The Local Rules will be put up at the time of the Tournament.

The Committee reserve to themselves the right of making any changes in this Programme that they may deem necessary.

There will be a Pool on each day's play.

Should there be time, extra Sky Handicaps will be arranged. The entrance fee in each of such events will be Rs. 2.

Note.—Members are requested to notify their intention of visiting Nasik, so that the Honorary Secretary may make arrangements for their accommodation.

PROGRAMME FOR LADIES.

Monday, 16th September—Handicap. Entrance fee, Rs. 2.

Tuesday, 17th September—Allied Pairs, as published in Gentlemen's Programme. The Lady's Prize presented by Mr A Wingate, ICS, CIE

Wednesday, 18th September—Evening, 5 p m—Putting Competition. Entrance fee, Re. 1. Prize presented by the Club.

Thursday, 19th September—Honorary Secretary's Prize (Handicap). Entrance fee, Re. 1.

Friday, 20th September.—Handicap. Entrance fee Rs. 2.

Saturday, 21st September.—The Club's Silver Medal Competition Scratch. Entrance fee, Rs. 2.

In the Allied Pairs the prizes will be given as notified in the Gentlemen's programme. In the other events a second prize of two-thirds and a third prize of one third the entrance monies will be given; but no third prize will be given in any event in which there are less than 6 entries.

All entrance fees must be paid to and entrances lodged with the undersigned by 6 p.m. of the day preceding the particular competitions.

In each event two rounds of the Ladies' Links will decide the competition, one round to be played in the morning and one in the evening.

In the Saturday's competition the Silver Medal will not be given as a prize unless more than three non-residents of the Station compete. In case the Silver Medal is withheld, a suitable prize will be substituted for it.

All matches will be played under the Rules of the Royal Western India Golf Club, Nasik.

The Committe reserve to themselves the right of making any change in this Programme that they may deem necessary.

By order,
J W CLARKSON,
Hon Secy, R W I Golf Club,

Nasik, 1st August, 1895.

HIGH COURT.—August 27.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

67-95—Thakoredas D and C—Goolam Hoosein Sumar Vura vs Hajee Tyab Hajee Joonas and others.

285-95—Brown and M—Ebrahimbhai Hassum and anothers vs Karamchand Madhowjee and others.

321-95—J C Cama—Heerjee Bhojraj vs Rowjee Ragunath.

328-95—Ardesir H and D—Jamnadas Lalloobhoy and others vs Thuker Topan Heerjee and others—Hiralal and M.

333-95—Framjee M and M—Oomedram Mayachand and another vs Sorabjee Dinshawjee Ghaswalla.

360-95—Payne G and S—Govindjee Ambani and others vs Sowchand Nanjee and others.

362-95—Framjee M and M—Temooljee Dadabhoy Parelwalla vs Parshadia Bajunram Nasaria and another.

369-95—Ardesir H and D—Nagindas Runchoredas vs Bai Bhanbai and another—Brown and M.

374-95—Mansuklal D and J—Khima Khooshal and others vs Hajee Abdoor Rahim—Shamrao P.

380-95—Khunderao M—Narayenjee Kessowjee Eliazar Essoobjee—In person.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

33-95—In person—Madhowjee Javer vs Godawaribai—Hiralal and M.

34-95—In person—Balkrishna Harischandra Bholay vs Harischandra Mahadew Bholay—Shamrao P.

36-95—In person—Burjorjee Shapurjee Desai vs Umabai and others—Shamrao P and Khunderao and S.

38-95—In person—Moghibai vs Tejpal Gopejee.

Postponed Long Causes.

458-94—Chalk W and S—Hajee Essub Mahomed Suleman vs The General Insurance Co of Disden—Payne G and S—Part heard.

31-95—Mathubhai and J—Jibhai Kevaldas vs Ganeshram Dewchand and others—Hiralal and Co.

126-95—Craigie L and O—Naronji Dwarkadas vs Vatchrajee Giamull—Muljee and R.

15-89—Payne G and S—Bhanjee Bhimsi and another vs Soondrabai alias Dhunbai and another—Wadia and G.

157-92—Payne G and S—Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Bhaya vs Pestonjee Nusserwanji Ginwalla—Brown and M.

142-95—In person (a pauper)—Karsondas Nursidas Mistri vs Pestonjee Eduljee Mistri—Hiralal and Co.

133-93—Tyabjee and Co—Hafizabai vs Kazee Abdool Karim bin Kazee Noor Mahomed Porebundri and another—Little and C, and K D Shroff.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

393-94—M N Saklatwalla—Chimnabai and another vs Moreshwar Nanabhai and another—Daphtary and F—Part heard.

473-94—M H Khan—Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Mansuklal D and J.

1-95—Mansuklal D and J—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy—M H Khan.

102-95—M H Khan—Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Mansuklal D and J.

57-95—Wadia and G—Balwant Krishnaji vs Bhawani Crishnaji and another—Bland and N and Thakurdas D and C.

51-95—Janardhan and A—Krishna Bhagojee vs Bhoodibai and another—F P Pavri.

386-94—Brown and M—Jumnadas Premjee and another vs Jetha Varia and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

81-95—Thakoredas D and Co—Vanna Nowla and others vs Gangabai and others—Mooljee and R.

111-95—Hiralal and M—Bai Parson vs Hemchand Moolchand—In person.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Budroodin Tyabjee.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

362-94—Khunderao M—Rittanath Gopinath Ajinkya vs Eliazar Issoobjee and another—Ardesir H and D, for Counsel's reply.

162-95—K J Mantri—Nubudabai vs Manibai and another—Mansooklal D and J.

1-95—Payne G and S—Pandarinath Madanji vs Muktabai and another—F P Pavri.

146 95—Janardhan and A—Hormusjee Nowrojee Davur vs Dadabhoy Nowrojee Davur and others—Payne G and S and Janardhan and A.

–In person—Mohomed Nathu and another vs Abba Latib.

183-94- Daphtary and F—Moolchand Oodhavdas vs Lawrence Augustus Watkins—James Peace.

188-95— H Khan—Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy abibbhoy and another—Roughton and B.

624-94—M H dia and G—Madan Jootna vs Merwanjee Mody

216-95—W. Co, Ld, and others—Bicknell M and M.

and nell M and M—Mahomedbhoy Allibhoy vs

423-94—Bic Ahm and L edbhoy Karimbhoy and another—Ardeshir H

DAIL Y EXPORTS.—August 26.

For Liverpool.

Hispania s—6,000 cw ts wheat, Sanday and Co; 100 cwts coir yarn, P Govindje e; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 21 cwts old rubber, J Chatoorbhooj; 400 bales wool, G Toolsidas; 10,000 c wts bone meal, Mooljee Jamall; 2,496 cwts myrabollams, Ewart Latham and Co.

For London.

Ganges s—3,000 cwts bone meal, Croft Mody and Co.

For Hamburg.

Lindisfarne s—522½ cwts w edseed, Bauer and Krause.

For Havre.

Hispania s—600 cwts buffalo horns. H O H Hassum.

For M arseilles.

Hispania s—2,718 cwts gram, R alli Brothers.

Nedjed s—3,900 cwts wheat, Jo n Fachiri.

For Tri este.

Imperatrix s—440 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

For Ven ice.

Imperatrix s—352 bales cotton, E S inner and Co.

For Hongk ong.

Rosetta s—10 cases opium, P and O S N Co.

For Shangha

Rosetta s—302 bales twist, Sassoon J D avid and Co; 250 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 109 bales twist, Lyon and Co; 450 bales twist, N J Abraham; 29 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 451 bales twist, Cura etjee Bomonjee and Co; 500 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 100 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, cleared yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and 70 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Cola, 497 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (23rd August), with a general cargo and 118 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Fazilka, 2,698 tons, Captain S Warington, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (8th August), with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Green as cabin and one deck passenger.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mobile, 930 tons, Captain D. Miller, which arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Busreh (12th August) via Gulf Ports, brought a general cargo, three horses and 69 deck passengers.

The s s Headlands, 1,933 tons, Captain W J Holman, which arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Blyth (24th July), brought a cargo of 3,861 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. During the voyage the fourth Engineer of the steamer died of sun stroke in the Red Sea.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Mobile (s)	Miller	Busreh, Aug 12.
	Headland (s)	Holman	Blyth, July 24.
26	Kola (s)	Whitehead	Karachi, Aug 23.
	Taif (s)	LeMiere	Zanzibar, Aug 11.
	Fazilka (s)	Warington	Calcutta, Aug 8.
	Africa (s)	Segelker	Antwerp, July 26.

The steamer Dumra, Captain Livingstone, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Chilka, for Calcutta, &c.
" Thames, for Aden.
" Mobile, for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
22	Maharaja s	Corran	Rangoon, Aug 16.
	Kt. Companion s	Williams	Singapur, Aug 15.
	Loch Tay s	Young	Madras, Aug 18.

DEPARTURES.

Aug 22.—Steamers Ethiopia, Clan Ross, Landaura, City of Khios and Karagola.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT

Arrivals.				Departures.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
	July				
31	Mayo R I M's	Simpson	Somali coast.		
	August				
2	Geni Alava	Avila	Put back		
5	Bramble H M's	Currey	Sea		
6	Dragoman	Crawford	Cardiff	13	Kurrachee
9	Thames	Symons	Bombay		
10	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	12	Hodeida
11	Purulia	Cruess	Bombay	13	Zanzibar
12	Patna	Stebbing	Zanzibar		Bombay
	Duke of Argyll	Cundy	London		Brisbane
13	Ganges	Creery	London		Bombay
	Simla	Field	London		Calcutta
	Thibet	Garett	Jeddah		Bombay
	Saghalien	Chevallier	China		Marseilles
	Mashona	Goldswain	Persian Gulf.		London
	Imperatrix	Rossovich	Trieste		Bombay
14	Naderi	McAllister	Jeddah	14	Bombay
	Palestina	Gheraldo	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Sultan	Collin	Calcutta	15	Jeddah
	Emir	Robson	Cardiff		
	Melbourne	Bourdon	Marseilles		China
15	Pekin	Langborne	Bombay	16	London
	Clan MacNeil	Schofield	Madras	15	London
16	Gutrune	Zeriatke	Hamburg	16	Zanzibar
	Arab	Nash	Cardiff		
17	Monarch	Brotherton	Marseilles	17	Reunion
	Gelderland	Mink	Batavia		Rotterdam
	Ailsa Craig	Henderson	Rangoon		Port Said
	Maria Valerie	Vidos	Bombay	18	Trieste
	Hohenstaufen	Petermann	Sydney		Bremen
	Douro	Bernard	Bombay		Marseilles
18	Warrigal	Ilbery	Sydney		London
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	19	Somali coast
	Meyun	Mitchell	Perim		
	LaSeyne	Etienne	Bombay		
	Tuna	Quirk	Somali coast.		Hodeida

Aden, 19th August, 1895.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 26.

From Glasgow.

Clan Alpine s—104 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.

City of Dublin s—128 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.

From Liverpool.

Locksley Hall s—3 cases stationery, M Adumjee.

Clan Alpine s—6 cases soap, Abba Gunny.

From London.

Ganges s—70 casks beer, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 4 cases ham, 19 cases cheese, 5 cases bacon, and 6 cases provision, S R Subedar.

From Bremen.

Ganges s—150 cases beer, J G Trefftz and John.

From Hamburg.

Oriental s—1 qr cask brandy, M Russee and Co.

From Charente.

Ganges s—184 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.

From Fiume.

Maria Teresa s—53 cases cognac, S J Tellery and Co.

From Trieste.

Poseidon s—6 cases soap, E M Abdoolally; 2 cases stationery, E Hoosein.

Imperatrix s—39 packages printing and writing papers, K A Hoosein; 34 bales writing papers, M Essajee; 109 bales brown papers, D R Umrigar and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—August 22.

Bull, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Poona.

August 25.

Mackintosh, Capt, Ms, I S C, on leave, from Belgaum.

Cooper, Lt-Col, Bo, R D Fus, on duty, from England.

Yall, Lt-Col, Punjab, Devonshire Regt, on duty, from England.

August 26.

Stewart, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on duty, from C R Force.

Departures.—August 24.

Bull, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, from leave, to Poona.

August 26.

Lotbiniere, Lt, Bo, R E, on duty, to Bangalore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 27th August, 1895.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are reminded that the usual classes will be held this evening at the Town Hall and all are asked to attend.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th August, 1895.

1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-Quarters, at 8-30 p.m. to-day.

2. It is notified for information that the annual distribution of prizes will take place at the Town Hall at 9 p.m. on Friday next the 30th instant.

Dress:—Officers Mess dress, blue. N. C. Officers and Gunners Mess kit or uniform with forage caps.

(Prize winners to appear in uniform with forage caps.)

Colonel G. A. French C. M. G. R. A. has kindly consented to distribute the prizes.

The distribution will be followed by a dance. (Nos. 1 of winning teams should endeavour to have all the members of their teams present.)

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, August 21.)

Mr M Finucane, offg Secy, Board of Revenue, is allowed leave for two months.

The Hon'ble Mr T D Beighton, I C S, is allowed furlough for eleven months.

The Lieut Govr accepts the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Mr Thomas Durant Beighton of his seat in the Council of the Lieut Govr of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

Mily Asst Surgn R M Blaken, Civil Medical Officer of Dinajpur, is appointed to act as Civil Medical Officer of Sarun, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Surgn Maj T R Macdonald, or until further orders.

Bde Surgn Lieut Col W H Gregg, Civil Surgn of Hazaribagh, is appointed to act as Civil Surg of Hooghly, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgn Lieut Col Russik Lal Dutt.

Surg Capt T Grainger, offg Civil Surgn of Hooghly, is appointed to act as Civil Surgn of Champaran, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgn Lieut Col E Bovill.

Surgn Maj T R Macdonald, Civil Surgn of Sarun, is allowed privilege leave for 90 days.

(*N.-W. P. and Oudh Gazette*, August 24).

Mr W H Dawe, offg Jr Secy to the Board of Revenue, N W P and Oudh, privilege leave for two months and fifteen days.

Mr E Rogers, offg Depy Commr, privilege leave for fifteen days, in extension.

The Rev T M M Griffiths, Chaplain, Agra, privilege leave for six weeks.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extension of leave:—

Mr J B Fuller, Magte and Collr, 2nd grade, furlough.

Mr G H de M Goutiere, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Gorakpore, privilege leave for 3 months.

The Rev O D Watkins, Chaplain, Civil Lines, Allahabad, furlough out of India on medical certificate for one year.

Lieut A Cadell, offg Private Secy to his Honor the Lieut Govr N W P and Chief Commr, Oudh, to be confirmed in that appointment.

Mr J H A Ivens, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India 4 months' furlough, in extension of that granted him.

Mr A C Evans, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India one week's extraordinary leave without pay, in extension of the furlough.

Mr J G H Glass, C I E, Chief Engr and Secy to this Govt in the Buildings and Roads and Railway Branches of of the P W D of these Provinces, is granted 4 months' and 10 days' special leave on urgent private affairs.

THE MAN WITH THE CHEERFUL EYE

TRUE HISTORY OF MR. CLARKE.

I found, writes a London reporter, Mr. William Clarke at his house, 32, Oakfield-road, East Ham. His appearance surprised me, for I was not prepared to find a man with a bright, cheerful eye, a firm, clear skin, and the rosy-glow of health in his face. The traces of past suffering could be seen, it is true, but he had the air of a man with an appetite for the pleasures of existence. When I mentioned the object of my visit, he said: "I could not easily exaggerate what I have undergone from influenza and rheumatic fever, or the wonderful nature of my cure. I hadn't been well for over four years. I had influenza, and my illness started from that. It kept me at home thirteen weeks, and even when I could rise I was not myself at all. I had a tired feeling, and rheumatic pains in all my limbs. Two years afterwards I had rheumatic fever; a very skilful doctor attended, and he couldn't rid me of the effects. With the rheumatic fever I was at home sixteen weeks before I could go to work again; and when I did go I still had pains in my head and chest, could scarcely eat anything, and could never digest my food. I was ill again all last winter, from the first week in November, and did nothing for eighteen weeks. When I started work I could only just manage to drag myself about. After the first two or three days I felt the pains coming on again, and I thought I should have to stop work. Then I saw in the *Morning Leader* an account of the cures by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and thought I would give them a trial. So I got a box from the chemist, and before I had finished it felt a great change. The heaviness in the morning was entirely gone; I felt light and fresh, and my strength began to return. I could hardly contain my feelings at getting rid of the pain after such a long time: everybody that knows me says, "There's a change in you somehow; I don't know what has done it!" I kept on taking the Pills until I had taken four boxes, and have never had an ache or a pain since. Nothing ever did me anything like the amount of good that I got from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I feel capital now!"

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are shown by this and other evidence equally well authenticated to be an unfailing cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, &c. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health, a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex, and in men effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excess.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher Co. Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."
THOMSON'S Trade Mark.
"GLOVE-FITTING"
CORSET
The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
APPROVED by the whole polite world.
Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
Twelve First Medals.
MANUFACTURERS:
W. S. THOMSON & CO., Ltd., LONDON.
See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown. None others are Genuine.

PETER MÖLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
MÖLLER'S COD LIVER TRADE MARK.
The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottles only.

DELICIOUS NEW PERFUME
THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co's
CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS
and the celebrated
CROWN LAVENDER SALTS
Sold Everywhere. Reject Counterfeits.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT
Purely Vegetable, Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
Botanic Medicine Co., 3, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.
BEFORE. AFTER.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.
FOR
GOUT,
RHEUMATISM,
SCIATICA,
LUMBAGO,
NEURALGIA.
They claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic Medicines.
They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure without the slightest inconvenience, and it is their peculiar property that the first dose completely arrests the frequent tendency of these diseases to attack some vital part, and at the same time their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons. Manufactured in England by Prout & Co., 229, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, or obtainable through any Chemist or Store in India; at from the Agents, Bathgate & Co., Chemists, Calcutta.

Train your Moustache in the way it should go.
CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.
Prepared only by
JOHN CARTER, Hairdresser, &c.
AT THE
Old Palace of Henry the Eighth 17, Fleet St., London,
Post Free 3/6, 6/6 and 10/-
Agents Messrs. Wagle & Co., 3, Jambolwady, Kalkadevi Road Bombay.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.
A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.
INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.
RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.
CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—Medical Review.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. Martin.
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—The Late Lord Clyde.
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—Earl of Aldborough.
Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.
Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.
Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.
WHISKY.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

"ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS" Sir Chas. A. Cameron, M.D.
Neave's Food
"HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS"
FOR INFANTS. CHILDREN. INVALIDS & THE AGED.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
BENGER'S FOOD
For Infants
Invalids & The Aged
MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.
Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.
Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

EDWARDS'
HARLENE FOR THE HAIR
WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.
EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C.

MELLIN'S FOOD
Is not Farinaceous and is entirely free from Starch and Cane Sugar.
When added to diluted Cow's Milk it produces a complete and perfect diet, adapted for the strong as well as for the sickly babe. MELLIN'S FOOD supplies materials by which diluted cow's milk is converted into A PERFECT FOOD FOR THE YOUNGEST INFANT.
Mellin's Food may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India. Samples and Directions for use printed in Native Languages, together with a pamphlet on the "Feeding and Care of Infants," can be had on application to the following Wholesale Agents in India:—
Bombay—Latham, Abercrombie & Co. Madras—Oakes & Co. Calcutta—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Rangoon—Latham Black & Co. Karachi—H. J. Rustomjee & Co.
MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LIMITED, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.
FREEMAN'S
TRADE MARK. REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

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MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 [illegible]

I enjoyed p[illegible] health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit [illegible] beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at **ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E.** By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

ACTON & BORMAN'S

SPECIALITIES:

"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,

IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d 1s 2s 6d TINS EVERYWHERE.

"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD

IN PACKETS 1d & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.

ALSO

GENUINE EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.

"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.

BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.

72 SHOE LANE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1781

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE

IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,

Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

Having regard to an **UNTRUE STATEMENT** made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller **does not find** that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" **has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME.** The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "**OLD**" **Trade Mark**, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The **effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity **that is really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

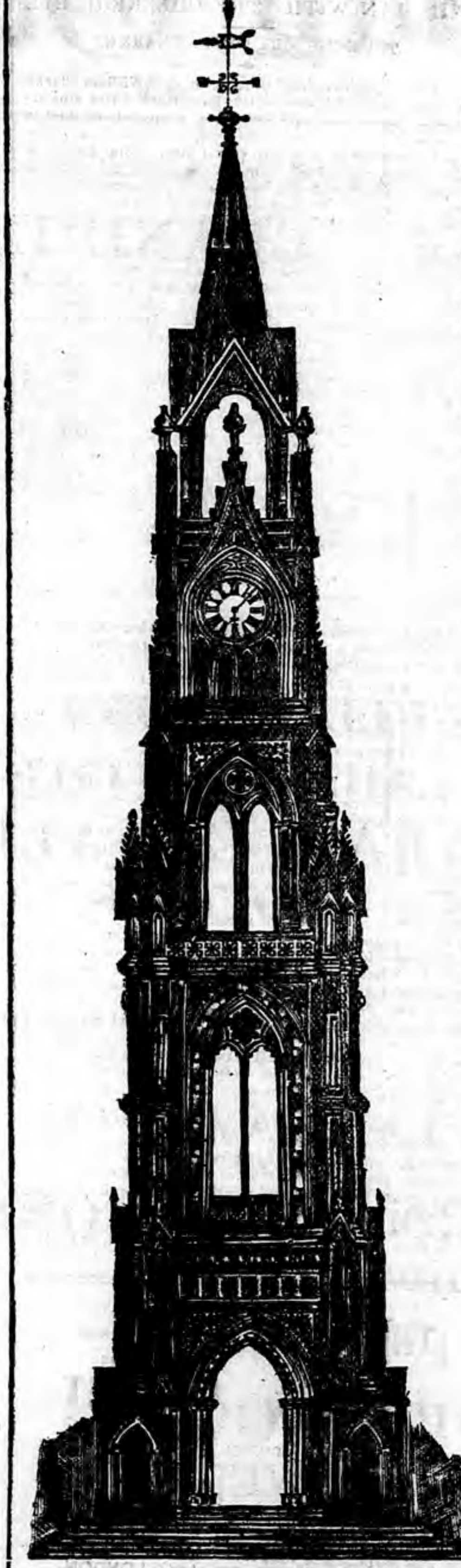
Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "**Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne**, London, England," engraved thereon.

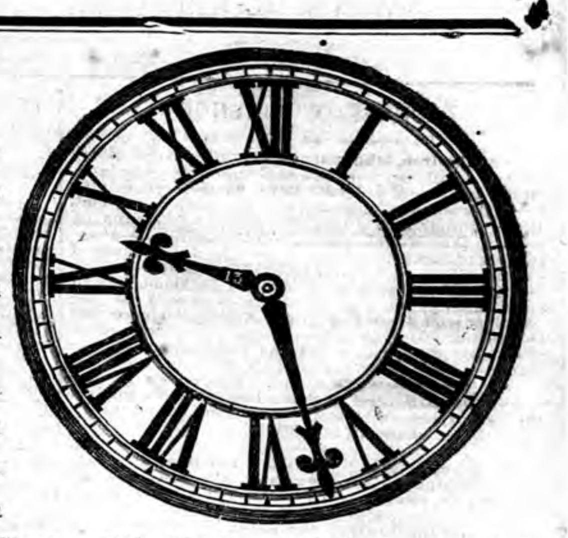
Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S-PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

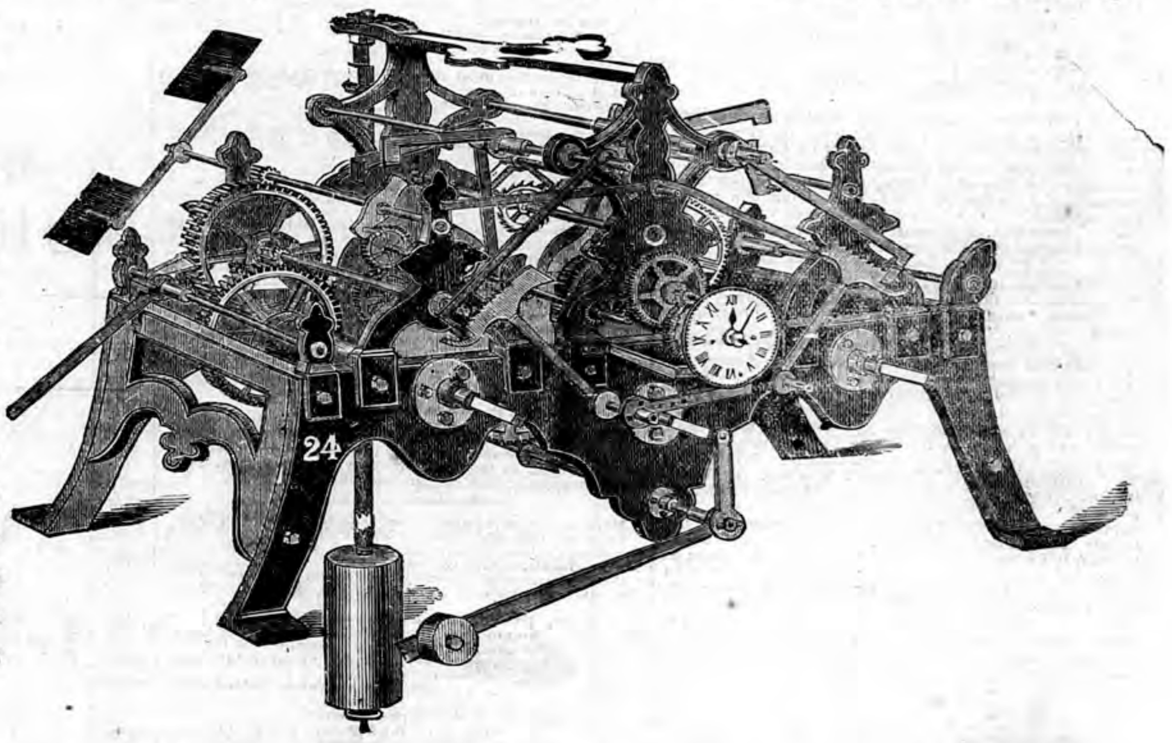


TOWER AND TURRET CLOCKS.



The Illustration illustrates the handsome CLOCK TOWER, erected by the joint subscriptions of the Hindus and Mahomedans of the district of Aligarh, and has been named after the local Collector, Mr. J. H. Harrison, I.C.S. The Tower is a lofty and extremely handsome building in the Gothic Style, built in the main of brick, but with facings of admirably carved stone. The Clock has four opal dials of 6 feet diameter each. There is a dead heat escapement, and all the wheels are of best gun metal. The four sets of gilt hands are balanced inside. The weight of the bells is 9 cwts. 3 qrs. 9 lbs., and the Clock chimes the quarters on two bells, and strikes the hours on a third bell. It is an eight-day Clock. The Clock, which is the gift of a local native magnate, was set up and supplied by ourselves. We have now on hand, for immediate supply, an exactly similar Clock. Every part of which has been manufactured in England. The price is Rs 5,500.

We manufacture Tower Clocks up to any size desired, with one, two or four dials from 3 feet to 20 feet in diameter, which can be illuminated, if required, and made to strike the hours, and chime the quarters on bells up to any weight and calibre. Prices ranging from Rs. 750 to Rs. 10,000.



We also make smaller, lighter, silent Clocks, with 3 feet dial, suitable for fixing over stables or entrance gateways from Rs. 450 to Rs. 750.

Enquiries and orders should be accompanied by a plan and elevation, with notes of all measurements relating to the part such as thickness of wall, height of chamber space, &c.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA

The Best and Purest COCOA

PEARS

SOAP MAKERS

BY

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

To HER MAJESTY

The Queen

and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS The

Prince of Wales.

The Most Perfect

Disinfectant

Known to Science.

KILLS ALL DISEASE GERMS

SANITAS

FLUIDS POWDERS SOAPS & APPLIANCES

Fragrant, Non-Poisonous

Does not Stain or Corrode.

"I consider the 'Sanitas' preparations to be excellent, and I use them in my own house."

(Sir) CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D., F.R.S.C.I., &c.,

Vice-President College of Surgeons, Ireland, Medical Officer of Health for Dublin.

Pamphlet will be sent Free on application to the Office of this paper, or to

BATHGATE & Co., Chemists, CALCUTTA.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS.

"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*

"The OWL PEN *par excellence* the Ladies' Pen."—*Court Journal.*

"The PICKWICK PEN embodies an improvement of great value."—*Engineer.*

Sold by all Stationers.

SCIATIC, RIDING, and other BELTS.

All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN

PRICES:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, and 21/-.
Double, 28/-, 30/-, and 33/6

Patent LEVER TRUSS

(*No Steel in Band*).

Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN

Consultations, Descriptive Circular, and Price List free

J. WHITE & CO., Ltd.,
228, Piccadilly, London, England. Est. 50 Years

All genuine goods bear our name stamped on them

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